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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Europe Welcomes Debt Talks

Britain Says Must Be Final

Italy Sees Recovery Helped

France Holds Position, Waits

Russia Puts Law on Farmers

Who Knows Who's for Hooch?

THE Roosevelt Administration, following the war debt representations of Britain, will be ready to hear the separate pleas of Italy, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Lithuania and other debtor nations. Inquiring capitals receive with gratification notification by the State Department, at the request of the President-Elect, that they may prepare their immediate approaches. The feeling is that the nations will offer about what they agreed at Lausanne to accept from Germany—$750,000,000. Rome sees Washington's willingness as speeding world recovery. France, noting that no defaulting debtor has yet been bidden, holds to its position and recalls the Lausanne agreement—Paris says there can be final debt settlements only as they include France.

¶ Britain hears Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declare the nation's position on its war debt to America. He believes in total cancellation of war debts and reparations. Failing this, he says the settlement at Washington must be final, and that it must not involve resumption of the claim on Germany for reparations. He observes the resistance of the American middle West to radical debt reduction and ascribes it to lack of understanding on the farmers' part. It is only as the world is relieved of the war debts, he maintains, that economic recovery can come—Only then can the American farmer prosper again.

¶ Washington's proposal of independence for the Philippines brings international complications. Authorities feel that even should the Filipinos vote to accept independence upon such unwelcome terms, they will still expect protection from the United States. No Filipino leader has proposed that the Islands support their own army and navy. Without self-defense the alternative lies between neutralization and protection by a greater state. But making a neutral state seems impossible, and if America doesn't do the protecting, who will?—And without protection, how long will the rich but helpless Philippines remain without a master?

¶ President Hoover vetoes the $31,700,000 deficiency appropriation bill and the House sustains his disapproval. Thus the President wins his fight with Congress on income tax rebates, and the House is expected to recast the bill with the objectionable features omitted. Mr. Hoover expressed regret that he was forced to act negatively, since the bill carried relief for destitution in the District of Columbia. The veto is fortified by an opinion from the Attorney-General declaring the bill unconstitutional. And then members try vainly to do what they have done before—They turn a deaf ear to the law in their eagerness to override the President.

¶ Soviet Russia grows still more grim in its determined fight to make the farmers obey its heavy demands. Calling for a merciless war on "saboteurs" in the North Caucasus, where wholesale exiles have taken place, it announces new penalties for those who oppose or interfere with its planting and harvesting plans. Joseph V. Stalin and V. M. Molotoff warn all officials to apply the new laws without favor—They decree capital punishment for any reluctant farmer.

¶ The U. S. Senate hears Senator Harrison of Mississippi warn the Finance Committee that it must hasten to approve the beer bill. The Judiciary Committee has already approved the measure, which provides for both beer and wine of 3.02 per cent alcohol content. But the Finance Committee has a hard job. It must estimate the revenue from a beer tax. Beer advocates have rated this up to $500,000,000 a year, although America's beer tax never did exceed $126,000,000—Actually, the Finance Committee faces the biggest puzzle of the day.

¶ Holland, with plenty of liquor, finds drinking steadily falling off. In 1912 Holland drank 10 gallons to the man, in 1931 only 6½. Yet the United States Congress assumes to say how much liquor a generation suddenly released from prohibition will swallow. The fight has been between wets who say the Average American hankers for hooch and must have it and the drys who say he hankers for hooch and must not. Does he hanker because both sides say he does? What if, after all this tax tapping program, a great tragedy should follow?—What if the sane, silent Average American should show that he isn't thirsty?

Old Cook Book Tells Of Banquet Comfits

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

HOMEMADE confectionery secrets of more than 300 years ago are revealed in an old cookery book which is proving a new attraction to visitors to the London Museum. A printed book of recipes dating back to 1611 is stated to be remarkably rare.

Surprise dainties for a banquet include Muskadine Comfits and Diatitonium Simplex of Quinces, while there are instructions on how "to make a Walnut that when you cracke it you will find Biskets and Carrawayes in it, or a pretty posie written."

Security Issue Likely to Arise for Philippines

Protection of Big Power and Neutralization Are Only Alternatives

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—International complications involved in Philippine independence are so puzzling that the best authorities here are unable to look into the future with certainty. Even if the islanders vote to accept their independence upon the present unwelcome terms, many officials here expect them to seek some special international relationship with the United States and continued American protection. Freed areas in the past have usually wanted to have their cake and eat it too.

No Filipino has suggested that the nascent nation should undertake to support an army and navy for its self-defense. Such a force, anyway, would be an empty gesture since the Philippines' nearest neighbors are infinitely stronger than the islands could ever hope to become.

Without means of self-defense, the alternative lies between neutralization or continued protection by a greater state. There are many obstacles to neutralization. Before Japan, China, Great Britain, France or the Netherlands—the neighbors of the Philippines—would agree to such a guarantee, they would legitimately insist upon several prerequisites. First, American military and naval bases would have to be withdrawn. Second, if the powers were to promise never to violate Philippine soil, they would require guarantees that the rights of their subjects in the islands would never be violated.

Herein lies a difficulty. Belgium and Switzerland can be neutralized—even then only with difficulty—because they are highly advanced, ordered states. There is little danger that "incidents" involving others will occur. But in the Philippines, "incidents" concerning Japanese or Chinese nationals are more than probable.

Feeling between the Moros and Japanese settlers and traders already runs high. Many incidents occur periodically. Were the islands to be neutralized effectively, Japan would lose the right of ever protesting when such incidents took place. Such a pledge could scarcely be given. And if it were promised, the neutralization would last only until the day when an outside power—Japan, China, Britain or any other—received serious provocation. Even the United States itself might

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Irish Free State Polls Heavy Vote

DUBLIN, Jan. 25 (AP)—Counting of the heaviest vote in Irish Free State history began today, with indications of an extremely close race between Mr. Eamon de Valera and Mr. William T. Cosgrave for control. At the National University, the first district to report complete returns, each faction elected a candidate.

A definite trend in yesterday's election of a new Dail Eireann—the Irish House of Representatives which in turn elects the President of the Executive Council—was not likely to develop until tomorrow. In some scattered districts clerks will not be able to open ballot boxes until then.

Rioting, which marked meetings during the three-weeks campaign, carried right through into election day.

Mr. de Valera, who desires complete independence from England, was believed by some observers to have gained heavily in the rural districts. Mr. Cosgrave, who, on the other hand, favors continuation of the Free State as an integral part of the British empire, was believed to have run strong in the cities. The vote ranged from 70 to 90 per cent of the enfranchised electorate, listed as 1,730,000 in the 1927 registration.

NAVY'S RETURN ASKED BY VIRGIN ISLANDS

ST. THOMAS, V. I., Jan. 25 (By U. P.)—A systematic campaign to secure return of the Virgin Islands to the jurisdiction of the United States Navy got under way throughout the islands yesterday. Many loyal friends of Dr. Paul M. Pearson, the civilian governor, were said to be supporting the movement.

A petition to President Hoover and the United States Congress is being circulated through the Colonial Council, declaring that the return of the navy is the only salvation for the islands. Naval administration is not opposed by any important section of this community.

Many U. S. Films Barred By German Censor Because Of Objectionable Subjects

Quota Restrictions Also Play Part in Limiting American Pictures—In the Netherlands Also, Strict Censorship Curtails Use of Hollywood Products

Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the third.

Germany and The Netherlands

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—There are many films, made in America, that Germans never see because of the quota restrictions through which Germany is protecting its own motion picture industry.

But occasionally one is not shown because the prohibiting hand of the Reich's censor is raised against it.

An illuminating instance of censorship occurred a few months ago. A picture was presented in which the plot hinged on the bribery of a high official. The exhibition permit was denied. The screen, in Germany, is not allowed to exploit dishonest officialdom.

The incident is the exception, rather than the rule. But it is regarded as indicating the extent to which the Government supervises motion pictures. Films that are regarded as endangering public order, motion pictures which would be offensive to any religious group, pictures that are considered immoral and films that endanger the reputation of Germany or prejudice its relations with other countries, are expressly forbidden under a statute which has been operative since 1922.

The protection of international relationship is extended to the barring of films that are regarded as presenting another nation in an objectionable light. Thus the German screen has been kept comparatively free from prejudicial pictures.

Even beyond the actual banning of pictures, the operation of the German censorship under the control of the Ministry of Interior, has a far-reaching effect. Producers and importers, knowing the regulations which are imposed, make every effort to avoid asking permits for films which run the chance of being forbidden. While little conscious attention is given to the interpretation of American life by the motion pictures, the censorship operates toward

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JAPANESE TRY TO CURB EFFECT OF ASHIDA TALK

Tokyo Hastens to Correct Impressions Made on Geneva by Critic

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 25—Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese delegate to the League, has telegraphed to Mr. Kisaburo Suzuki, President of the Seiyukai party, that the publication in Geneva of abbreviated versions of Mr. Hitoshi Ashida's interpellations of the Foreign Minister in the Diet recently had caused the League to feel the possibility of Japan's attitude in support of Manchoukuo weakening. He said that this circumstance was embarrassing the Japanese delegation.

Mr. Suzuki replied that the Seiyukai's interpellations did not mean that the Japanese were disunited in regard to support for Manchuria, which was proved by the fact that the Diet today adopted a resolution expressing full satisfaction with Mr. Matsuoka's efforts.

Simultaneously the chief secretary of the Seiyukai made a statement that Mr. Ashida's interpellation was not intended to denounce the army or expose disunity of Japanese opinion, but to urge the necessity of a more definite foreign policy.

He recalled that Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai's Seiyukai Cabinet was in power when Japan recognized Manchoukuo. The chief secretary of the Minseito likewise made a statement that Mr. Ashida's interpellation should not be misinterpreted at Geneva to mean a weakening of Japanese policy in support of Manchoukuo.

He said that the Minseito interpreted Mr. Ashida's remarks as intended to urge the necessity of a unified diplomacy. He added that it would be unnecessary for Japan to leave the League in the event of an anti-Japanese judgment under Paragraph 4, Article 15. The Cabinet met and, it is understood, the ministers agreed that the application of Paragraph 4 was inevitable.

Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, is instructing Mr. Matsuoka to prepare a strong counter-declaration for delivery when the Assembly convenes in February. It is understood that the majority of ministers forsee the possibility that the Japanese delegation may simply withdraw from all discussion of the Manchurian question, but at present it is unnecessary to envisage the eventual resignation from the League.

Count Uchida attaches no importance to a note from Mr. Lo Wen-kan, Chinese Foreign Minister, demanding punishment of the Japanese responsible for the Shanhaikwan affair, since, as previously noted to Nanking, Japan holds China responsible for the incident.

Japanese Beleaguered

CHINCHOW, Manchuria, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Japanese reported today that after an hour's hard fighting a Japanese garrison at Chaoyang, in Jehol Province, repulsed a stubborn attack by unidentified Chinese troops. Chaoyang is about 60 miles west of Chinchow.

Because of the character of the Chinese attack, the Japanese said they thought the assault forces were regulars sent into Jehol Province by Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, North China military leader, instead of Chinese volunteers.

Japan has had troops in Chaoyang since July 18.

35 CHINESE LEARNING TO FLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Jan. 25 — Thirty-five young Chinese, mostly students from near-by universities, are learning to fly at airports in the New York Metropolitan area. Floyd Bennet Field leads the list with 12; Roosevelt Field is next with six.

POWERS INVOKE KELLOGG TREATY IN LETITIA 'WAR'

Note, Holding Peru Aggressor, Drawn Up in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Sharp notes to Peru, with the United States expected to lead other signatories of the Pact of Paris in application of its provisions to what is perhaps the most menacing war threat in the Western Hemisphere, are expected today.

After a secret consultation at his Woodley home last night with envoys of the five great powers, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, today drafted an outspoken note to Peru, the state which is regarded as the aggressor in the conflict.

Need for utmost speed was stressed at the Department of State, with Peruvian troops in continued possession of the Letitia area, on the Colombian frontier, and Colombian forces due to arrive on the spot in a day or two.

For these reasons, Mr. Stimson attempted to mobilize the joint might of the other great powers in application of the Pact of Paris. Spreading of the South American conflict is considered a serious menace, with Brazil and Ecuador closely involved. It is hoped that a protest to Peru by the powers, in identic terms if not in the nature of a joint note, will avert the impending belligerency.

With the Peruvian troops in continued possession of the town of Leticia, alleged to be Colombian, and with Colombian and Brazilian forces advancing by river to the scene of the conflict, close observers have regarded the situation as growing actually critical.

Protests have been unavailing, and invocation of the pact is clearly a last resort. If the five great powers join with Mr. Stimson in the proposed action, it will be the first time that such a joint move will have been taken. Naturally, the massed might of the six greatest nations will be more impressive than the separate and sometimes isolated protests previously lodged in other disputes under the pact.

The Paris obligation has been officially summoned individually or by lesser groups to aid in restoring peace in four major instances. First, in 1929, Mr. Stimson invoked the pact to stop a serious war threat between Russia and China in northern Manchuria. Then, just a year ago, in identical notes to Japan and China, he reminded them of their obligation to settle all disputes peaceably. Again last summer, when the Chaco conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay was in full crisis, the Latin-American states invoked, and the United States supported, a further appeal to the belligerents which went unheeded.

Mr. Stimson, always the leading advocate of the efficacy of the Kellogg pact as a positive peace instrument, hopes to end a conflict which Latin-American authorities regard as imminent. Though the territory, taken by Peruvian soldiers on Sept. 1-2, 1932, is relatively minor, it concerns four South American powers. Colombian troops, according to the note presented by Dr. Fabio Lozano, Minister of Colombia, are now on their way up the Amazon River "to reestablish public order within Colombian territory."

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 25 (By U. P.)—Bolivian troops delivered their tenth smashing assault against the Paraguayan defenders of Fort Nanawa today, the fifth day of the fiercest battle of the Chaco War. Minor advances were claimed by the Bolivians, but Paraguayan headquarters declared the attack was completely repulsed with heavy casualties, and with little injury to the defenders.

SPEEDY RAIL ACTION PLANNED BY ROOSEVELT

President-Elect Proposes to Press Plans Immediately After March 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 25—Two days of intensive study of the acute railroad predicament today left President-Elect Roosevelt prepared to press immediately after his inauguration for action on his program for restoring the financial stability of the railroads.

With the finishing touches worked out in conferences with leading authorities, his plans now provide for guaranteeing the financial backing of the Government during a limited period. Simultaneously, more rigid federal regulation and revision of receivership would be applied to squeeze the water out of railroad capitalization and reduce obligations to a point where it will again be possible for the railroads to show a profit.

Meanwhile rapid developments in the war debt situation left Mr. Roosevelt in a powerful strategic position, which he intends to employ to the utmost to secure adoption of the major points in his international economic program at the coming World Conference.

In return for the reductions which the debtor nations are seeking before next installments are due on June 15, he intends to seek their support for stabilization of currency exchange, disarmament agreements, trade concessions and revaluation of silver.

Other features of the Roosevelt railroad program being whipped into shape here call for consolidations of competing roads in some areas, regulation of motor carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and rigid regulation of holding companies to protect small private investors.

One of the drafters of this measure, Prof. A. A. Berle of Columbia University, was a recent visitor to the President-Elect's cottage. Also conferring with him on railroad problems was Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the National Transportation Commission set up by the railroads themselves to survey the situation. Mr Baruch spent several hours with Governor Roosevelt yesterday and stayed over today when Mr. Walker D. Hines, head of the war-time Federal Railroad Administration, joined them.

Announcement here that Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, son of the former President, will accompany the President-Elect on the yachting cruise in Florida waters planned to start on Feb. 4 caused considerable speculation as to whether the two branches of the famous family had decided to patch up their political differences.

Statuary Hall Creaks 'Neath Weight of Fame

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Steps are being taken to relieve Statuary Hall, the Capitol's hall of fame, of some of the weight of greatness that has congregated there. The joint congressional committee on library has decided to recommend to Congress that authority be given to rearrange and relocate the marble and bronze statues of the famous which the various states have selected to represent them in the Capitol. Each state is entitled by law to send statues of two of its citizens, yet the chamber, just off the rotunda, is already overcrowded with 65 in place and the engineer of the Capitol has stated that it would be unsafe to place more weight on the floor.

Immediate action is imperative, it is explained, because three additional statues are waiting to be sent here as soon as a place is provided. The crowded condition of the chamber has long been a subject of discussion around the Capitol.

Among the suggestions offered for the permanent arrangement of the statues were that a separate hall of fame building be built or that the statues be given an outdoor location, or that they be divided between the Capitol, the Supreme Court and Library of Congress. No action has been taken on these proposals.

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THINGS PRESENT

The member of Columbus's crew who first sighted land was Rodrigo de Triana. Columbus, however, had seen a light before this, as you will note in an extract from the "Journal of First Voyage to America" on the Home Forum page.

A correspondent in Portland, Ore., offers a view of what he believes may be a British side of the war debt question—in Letters to The Christian Science Monitor on the Editorial page.

"Shall We Gesture?" is the subject of the fourth article in the "Your Turn to Make a Speech" series on the Fashions and Dressmaking page. (The answer, by the way, is "Yes.")

Mr. Scroggins will amuse you as he hunts up his dinner guests. Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The career of Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross, will be summarized tomorrow, the article being the tenth of the series of twelve devoted to the American women voted to the Hall of Fame of the Century of Progress Exposition.

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and another Editor's Puzzle.

Britain Accepts Invitation To Debt Parley—Latvia and Finland Asked to Attend

Chamberlain Says Britain Glad to Discuss Subject With U. S.

GIVES FIRST HINT OF BRITISH STAND

Declares Cancellation Of All Debts and Reparations Best Way Out

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25—The most important feature of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's statement upon war debts at Leeds last night is seen here in the finality it insists upon as an essential condition of any agreement.

"Two things," the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "seem to us essential—one, that any settlement to be reached must be a final settlement and, two, that it must be one which will not involve any resumption of a claim on Germany for reparations."

The capital sum which would be paid to the United States under the scheme that Mr. Chamberlain has in view, in the general opinion here, would have been raised by the flotation of a British Government loan in the United States.

The Financial News today estimated the maximum amount of such a loan at present, at £100,000,000 and this figure depends upon conditions which are changing rapidly. At the present moment sterling is rising strongly. It has gone up from a low level of 3.14 at the end of November to close upon 3.40 yesterday and would have risen higher but for heavy dollar purchases made by the Bank of England in an endeavor to peg it at that point.

This rise has been mainly speculative, although seasonal demands for trade of a temporary nature also have been a factor. Whether it will be maintained depends largely upon inflationary movements which are almost as active here as in the United States.

The London Times today advocates cautious British advance in this direction in the interests of further restoration of commodity prices. There is little doubt, the Times says, that Britain would approve, and other nations have understood, "some departure from conventional methods of preparing and presenting national accounts, if such a course were necessary to relieve trade, industry and taxpayers from intolerable burdens."

The method the Times suggests is reduction of taxation for one year to the extent of the greater budget estimates, but this once adopted might be difficult to control. There is force, therefore, in the contention put forward by Mr. A. Allan Paton, chairman of Martin's Bank, at the annual meeting of that institution yesterday, when he said that one of the dangers in the negotiations about to commence is that they may direct attention chiefly to "such fruitless discussions as the advantages or disadvantages of the use of gold as standard" instead of concentrating upon restoring of markets, purchasing power and credits. Since the international problem of freeing trade was solved, Mr. Paton adds, purely monetary questions would show themselves susceptible of treatment.

On the other hand, the Daily Telegraph says today, that to attempt any unilateral expansion of markets for American exports would only intensify the present difficulties by tending to make six-cent cotton and 40-cent wheat permanent factors in the situation.

Chamberlain Urges Debt Solution That Leaves Lausanne Accord Intact

LEEDS, Eng., Jan. 25 (AP)—The following is the text of the speech of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday on the war debt question:

We have in the last few days received a message from the United States of America which offers the prospect of approach in the near future to the settlement of one of our most pressing difficulties.

It would be too much to say that reparations and war debts have been the sole cause of the economic crisis; but there can be little doubt that until the nightmare of these intergovernmental obligations has been laid to rest we cannot hope that confidence among the nations will be restored or that we can compass that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

ELY REAPPOINTS SEVERAL OFFICIALS

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today announced the reapopintment of several state officials whose names will be up for confirmation before the Executive Council at its next week's meeting.

The officials renamed were Mr. Fred H. Kimball of Haverhill, Superintendent of Public Buildings; Mr. John P. Gannon of Pittsfield and Mr. Davis R. Dewey of Cambridge, trustees of the Massachusetts State College; Mr. Joseph A. Wallace, member of the Fall River Finance Board; Mr. Arthur G. Wadleigh and Mr. Fred J. Crowley, trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company.

America Must Export, Chamberlain Affirms

ALTHOUGH, according to Department of Commerce figures, the United States only exports normally about 10 per cent of what it produces, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, was able to show in his debt speech yesterday that America is nevertheless largely dependent upon its export trade. He mentions the following statistics:

America consumes only 80 per cent of its own wheat.

It consumes only 64 per cent of its copper.

It consumes only 60 per cent of its tobacco.

It consumes only 45 per cent of its cotton.

Italy Pleased At Invitation To Debt Talks

Regards American Step as Decisive One on Path to Recovery

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Jan. 25—President-Elect Roosevelt's invitation to Italy to send a delegation to Washington to discuss the war debts was welcomed whole-heartedly here and the American initiative is regarded as a decisive step in the direction of world economic recovery.

Italy has confidence that the forthcoming negotiations will be successful and, although Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, has in the past steadfastly encouraged the formation of a united European front on the subject of war debts, there is now a tendency in Italian quarters to approve the American policy of separate negotiations with countries that met their obligations last December.

The Fascist press once more recalls that the Italian war debt was entirely contracted during the war exclusively for war purposes and not for any productive end but solely to further common victory of the allied or associated powers.

It is further recalled that Italy did not obtain from the war any rich provinces, or colonies, and made no profit out of reparations. It is realized here that it is of little value to hold an economic conference until the two problems of war debts and reparations are definitely settled. No attempt is made by Rome to press the fact that the Lausanne Agreement cannot become operative without the consent of France. The opinion, however, is generally held that a way somehow will be found out of the present impasse between the United States and France.

France Still Waiting Invitation by the U. S. To March Debt Parley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 25—Extension of the American invitation to discuss war debts to other European powers, who paid on Dec. 15, has not modified France's attitude of confident waiting.

The French press today acclaimed Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech at Leeds last night as constituting a justification of France's stand that no final settlement of the British debt is possible without French collaboration. Special prominence of approval is given to the statement that final settlement "must be one which will not involve the resumption of any claim on Germany for reparations, which it was the object of the Lausanne conference last year to end."

Likewise Mr. Chamberlain's declaration to the effect that the "Lausanne settlement could be only provisional because whatever theory might be entertained about the relation of reparations and war debts, Germany's creditors could not be expected to release their claims until assured similar treatment as regards their own obligations," is considered particularly important.

These two statements are regarded here as meaning that Britain will incline to the support of the French thesis that debtors can only pay the United States a lump sum roughly approximating that to which German reparations were reduced at Lausanne, $750,000,000.

The semiofficial Temps today, after concluding that Anglo-American conversations will become a struggle to see whether the pound will be stabilized or the dollar devalorized, sums up the French attitude thus, "Whatever the United States and Britain finally decide, the conditions of their accord will remain subordinated to the outcome of negotiations between America and other debtor nations, without whose active collaboration no lasting and satisfactory arrangement is possible. France is ready to envisage such eventual collaboration with calm and entire good will, and the sooner both sides of the Atlantic get ready for it, the better."

No Reservations Made in London's Notice of Acceptance

ISSUE AGAIN RAISED ON GOLD STANDARD

High Administration Edict Declares British Return Is Vital to America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The British note accepting President-Elect Roosevelt's invitation to war debts discussions early in March was received at the State Department today. It is without reservations. Whatever alterations in procedure British policy may favor are not set forth.

The line is taken that when discussions begin it will be ample time to explain any different methods which London may prefer. The delay of a week-end and two days since the invitation was issued is not taken seriously in responsible circles here. British officials, it is felt, naturally had to take time to consider so serious a step.

Any hint that the British delay was due to an attempt to secure an invitation for France and the other defaulting powers is dispelled by today's acceptance. If any explanation of the time interval is needed, it is to be found in British doubts over the general economic discussions which the White House communiqué of last Friday stipulates. If such discussions are to concentrate upon an effort to bring Britain back to the gold standard prematurely, or against its will, in exchange for debts revision, then it apparently was felt that such talks would be harmful rather than helpful.

Gold Club is Swung

In this connection a renewed attempt at bringing the gold standard into the negotiations was noted in Washington today with mixed feelings, when the Hoover Administration was injected into the controversy, despite assurances that all policy-making negotiations would henceforth be left to President-Elect Roosevelt. An authority high in the Administration emphatically stressed the importance to the United States of the stabilization of depreciated foreign currencies.

Whatever the incoming Administration may feel—and there had been hints that holding return to gold like a sword of Damocles over Great Britain's head was not regarded as wise diplomacy—it is evident that the White House is intensively preoccupied with the question of pegging foreign monies back on their gold basis.

Today's statement was clearly intended to be a diplomatic announcement of one American policy. It was an open warning to Great Britain that in the view of the outgoing Administration, its return to a fixed currency, naturally to be followed by sterling's associated currencies, is regarded as the prime world economic need of the hour.

Likewise the statement is regarded as an attempt to convince the American people that their diplomacy must seek above all to secure stabilization of foreign currencies. It is evidently thought that if sufficient public support can be enlisted to this view, the incoming Administration will be forced to adopt the policy of bringing foreign currencies back to gold.

Latvia and Finland Invited

While this venture in public statement seized the Administration spotlight, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, acting broadly as interim Secretary of State for President-Elect Roosevelt, continued to expand the bases of the coming negotiations. In response to queries from their diplomatic representatives, and on instructions from President-Elect Roosevelt, he invited Latvia and Finland, the two remaining debtor states who paid on Dec. 15, to participate in the March discussions.

Like Great Britain they have been invited to take part in two different talks. The first is to concern debts, the second general economic problems—in all probability stable currencies and possibly tariffs.

At the White House the strongest possible stress was laid upon the need for bringing about a speedy return to gold. President Hoover believes that the only alternative to stabilized currencies will be higher and ever higher American tariffs. But the United States, went on the authority, "should not join in the same mad race which has brought about constantly depreciating prices and trade stagnation in Europe in the last two years."

Yet, one or another of the alternatives must be chosen, it was warned. For depreciating currencies "are very definitely producing considerable unemployment and damage to agriculture in the United States."

The real remedy, return to gold, it was said, "would stabilize prices and bring immediate relief to the United States. If it could be announced tomorrow that the chief nations were to return to gold, prices would rise immediately."

CUBAN TEACHERS STRIKE

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 25 (AP)—Public school teachers here went on strike yesterday after informing the school board they found it impossible to continue work until paid the eight months' salary due them.

TECHNOCRACY IS SIDE-SWIPED BY ENGINEERS

Automotive Group Hears Mass Production Seldom Saves Anything

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 25—Mass production as a fetish was challenged at the annual meeting of Society of Automotive Engineers here yesterday. The prospect of rapid and radical changes in design of motorcars has emphasized the handicaps of mass production, the engineers said. They do not see it as destined to reduce labor to the vanishing point.

If what automotive engineers said is true, that in many of its phases quantity output is downright expensive, inflexible and cumbersome, technocrats may have to revamp the postulates they have been using to compound interesting articles on "what's the matter with the world."

"My experience is that the high-production, multiple-tool machine seldom saves anything," was the startling statement heard by several hundred delegates. They had been voicing such a thought among themselves for months, but this was the first time they had heard it boldly stated.

The speaker, Mr. J. E. Padgett, assistant general manager of the Spicer Manufacturing Corporation of Toledo, Ohio, declared that there are many cases where multiple-spindle operation machines are a positive saving; "but in thousands of other cases they have been found to be a source of great expense."

Next to the cost of labor, the greatest expense in the manufacture of automobiles, engineers are generally agreed, is in re-tooling, and Detroit industrialists have literally lavished millions on this alone in the last three years. Evidence of what is taking place in the factories manifests itself in the rapid change of motorcar lines toward the raindrop design. Where these changes are frequent radical costs run into tremendous figures.

"To be economical," Mr. Padgett said, "machines must be capable of running on a given job over a relatively long period, but seldom in these days does any product remain fixed in its design long enough to amortize the tooling. In addition there is a larger percentage of down time, set-up time and various delays when any single unit gives trouble and stops the entire group of operations.

"The simple machinery seems to be a little more costly during boom times; but when adverse conditions come about, this equipment is good for almost anything and in any quantities, can be changed rapidly at low cost and over a long period is the safest and most profitable to use."

The implication of Mr. Padgett's paper was that in the search for lower costs and great flexibility there would be a corresponding increase in the demand for labor. His remarks were confined to the machine-tool industry and to what extent the fundamentals he outlined may be applied to other phases of mass production was not stated. Other engineers said, however, that the Padgett observations are highly important to the entire industrial field.

EVENTS TONIGHT

National Civic Federation: Meeting, speaking program and discussion of legislative matters, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 7.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Delta Chi, Second Church of Dorchester: Presentation of "Outward Bound," Wales Hall, Dorchester, 8.

Brighton Men's Club: Monthly meeting and dinner, Mr. Albert Kennedy Rowswell, speaker, Brighton Congregational Church, 7.

Harvard Club: Lecture by Mr. Harold Nicolson, British author, clubhouse, Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Jan. 28.

Women's Republican Club: Musical program, clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 8.

Boston Boot and Shoe Club: Reception and dinner, Hotel Statler, 6.

Discussion Club: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Orchestra meeting, 7.

Music

Brown Hall—New England Conservatory Orchestra, 8:15.

Theatres

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," film, at 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31 and 9:36 p. m.

Hollis—"The Whirlpool," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Y. W. C. A.: International Institute; afternoon reception, 190 Beacon Street, 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Treasures of the Museum, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "The Story of Coal," 10; "Birds," 11; "Holland," 2; Dramatic Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Women's Republican Club: Address, "Banking nd Investment," by Mr. John S. Parker and Miss Anita Sturgis, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. George Millrpod, violinist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Lowell Institute: Lecture in series on "Early Celtic Civilization," by Dr. Fred Norris Robinson, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

Harvard University: Talking picture in French, "Le Rêve," Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, 2:15, 4:15, 6:45, 8:45 p. m.

Rummage sale, benefit Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, corner of Boylston and Clarendon Streets, all day.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through Jan. 28.

Daughters of Maine: Meeting, speaking and musical program auspices educational committee, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 2.

Boston Committee for the Blind: Entertainment program for Reading Circle, Y. M. H. A., Roxbury, 2.

Musical Guild: Concert by Mr. Alan Scott Hovaness and Mrs. Bernice Wyer, to play their own compositions, 1 Arlington Street, 3:15.

Volunteer Service Bureau: Afternoon meeting for workers, address, "Migrant Youth," by Miss Marjorie Warren, general secretary of Travelers' Aid Society, 347 Commonwealth Avenue, 3.

Theatres

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," film, at 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31 and 9:36 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; Early Eighteenth Century Embroidered Coverlets, lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; Eighteenth Century Furniture, left by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim Rugs; Prints by Whistler. New accessions.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Women Artists of New England," Through Jan. 28.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Exhibition Room—Pictures, memorabilia and information showing the history and present importance of the Port of Boston, sponsored by the Boston Port Authority. Through Feb. 3.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Charcoal drawings by Mary Neal Richardson. Through Jan. 26.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—"Birds," by Rex Brasher. Etchings by Ernest Haskell. Both through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 57 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Elliot Enneking.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—119 Hogarth Prints. Through Jan. 31.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Original engravings by John Leach. Sporting Prints and Modern Etchings.

Schurrer Studio, 605 Boylston Street—General print show.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Gertrude Fiske. Through Jan. 28.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Stanley Woodward. Through Jan. 28.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Umberto Romano. Through Feb. 4.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Paintings by David W. Gurton. Through Jan. 30.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Janina Federkiewicz. Through Jan. 27.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aiken. Through Feb. 11.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

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Goal of Total Abstinence Set To World by Frances Willard

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANCES E. WILLARD

An open poll to determine the 12 greatest women leaders in the United States during the last 100 years was taken recently by the National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal, for the Hall of Fame at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. The names placed on this roll of honor in the order of votes received were: Mary Baker Eddy, Jane Addams, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Helen Keller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mary Lyon and Mary E. Woolley. This is the ninth of 12 articles on their careers.

Frances E. Willard was one of the first internationalists among women. In 1884 she founded the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union and called upon women the world over "to protect the home, outlaw the liquor traffic, seek and procure enfranchisement of women, work to establish courts of international arbitration, demand an equal standard of purity for men and women and labor unceasingly that justice may be opposed to greed and gain, and that Christ's Golden Rule may triumph, in custom and in law."

Born in Churchville, N. Y., in September, 1849, Miss Willard was a direct descendant of the Simon Willard who left Horsmonden in Kent, Eng., in 1634, and became a founder of Concord, Mass., in the new world.

In February of last year a scrapbook was discovered in the attic of Rest Cottage, where Miss Willard lived at Evanston, Ill., for many years, and in that scrapbook the great pioneer of philanthropy and reform had gathered materials which threw a bright and satisfying light upon the progress made from little beginnings nearly a half century before, when the National Council of Women was founded to band together into an increasing force to bring about those elements of betterment the world lacked.

Abandoned "Proper Domain"

They were a capable lot, those women who met for the first time in 1888. Among them were Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, Clara Barton, Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others. While the first inclination of some of the Washington newspapers of the day was to laugh at the spectacle of these earnest women who had come out of their homes, leaving pots and kettles and kitchens and nurseries, commonly counted their "proper domain," to engage in discussion about world affairs, gradually the papers took the delegates more seriously, in proportion as the reporters observed the earnestness and capability with which the women set to work on the job they saw to be done.

In 44 years the National Council of Women has grown to 5,000,000 through affiliated groups and out of plans laid at that first meeting there grew an International Council of Women, with affiliated councils in 43 countries.

Taught in First School

A country woman, Miss Willard went to school in a little frame building two miles southwest of Janesville, Wis., near Rock River. Her father and some of the husbandmen of the district built the school, and when Miss Willard was older she went back and taught in the same room where she had bent her pigtailed head over a little wooden desk.

Frances Willard is the only woman represented in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington. She early caught a vision of a regenerated world. She believed total abstinence was one virtue that would not only revive a disappointed and disappointing world but open a vast vista of improvement in child welfare, legislation, world peace and all the aspects of the communal life of the world.

Although she managed to average speaking at not less than one meeting a day and sometimes more for a period of 10 years, Miss Willard also managed to sandwich in a period of newspaper work; she was editor of the Chicago Post and Mail for a short time after 1878, experience which stood her in good stead when for six years she was editor of the Union Signal, the official organ of the temperance movement.

Debt Action Must Be Final Chamberlain Says

(Continued from Page 1)

financial and economic recovery which has been so long delayed.

Last June we accomplished at Lausanne a provisional settlement of reparations. It could only be provisional because, whatever theories may be entertained about the relation between reparations and war debts, Germany's creditors could not be expected finally to release their claims until they were assured of similar treatment as regards their own obligations.

I had hoped that we might have been spared the dilemma in which we were placed last December when we had to choose between default upon our legal obligations and payment which, as we believed, could only accentuate further the troubles and difficulties which beset the world and not the least America herself.

America's Attitude

I offer no criticism upon the American refusal to prolong the moratorium whilst conversations were taking place. I realize the difficulties of the American Government and, remembering how long it took to persuade the European nations of the evil results of reparations, I can well understand how different is the aspect which the subject of war debts presents to the farmer of the middle West from that which appears to us.

But there are certain fundamental truths which will out even though they may lie concealed for a time. In the long run all payments to a foreign country must take the form of sending goods or of rendering services. It may well be that this truth has been hidden from the American farmer by transactions which he has perhaps not observed.

During the 10 years 1922 to 1931 the United States of America received from foreign countries £400,000,000 ($1,340,000,000) in war debts, £1,000,000,000 in net interest on commercial loans, and £1,200,000,000 for surplus of American goods sold abroad over foreign goods sold to her. That makes a total of £2,600,000,000 in receipts. How did foreigners pay that vast sum?

A billion five hundred million sterling came from the expenditure by American tourists in European countries and remittances from immigrants living in America to their foreign relatives. Another £100,000,000 came by shipments of gold, making £1,600,000,000 altogether.

U. S. Stops Lending Money

Where did the remaining £1,000,000,000 come from? It came from loans made by America to the rest of the world and it was that £1,000,000,000 of loans and that alone which made possible the payment of £400,000,000 of war debts.

But at the present time American tourist expenditure has dwindled to a very low figure; so have remittances from immigrants in America. She has already got more gold than she knows what to do with and she has stopped lending money. Therefore if these war debts payments were to be resumed they could not be made by loans or by further shipments of gold.

Effective means of payment would have to be found and they could only be found by increasing sales of foreign goods to America or, what would come to the same thing, by diminishing purchases from America.

Increased sales might be effected by drastic reduction of the American tariff or, in the case of countries off the gold standard, by a depreciation of their currencies in terms of gold.

Decreased purchases could be insured either by depreciating currency or by increasing the tariff against America.

Now, in pointing out what would be the effect of resuming war debt payments, I am not using threats. If you see a man walking along a precipice and you point out to him that the ground just in front of him is undermined, that is not a threat, it is a warning, and it is not less friendly because it is evident that if the man goes over the precipice he is quite likely to drag you down with him.

America Depends on Markets

As a matter of fact, these considerations which I have been mentioning and the consequences arising from them are very well realized in many quarters of America already. America depends to a large extent upon foreign markets to absorb her productions. She herself consumes only 80 per cent of her own wheat, only 64 per cent of her copper, only 60 per cent of her tobacco and only 45 per cent of her cotton.

For the rest she must find a market outside her own boundaries and unless she can find that market at a remunerative price her producers are bound to suffer. Only a short time ago a number of cotton exchanges in America passed a long resolution which says among other things: "From foreign buyers of cotton and wheat it is clear that 6-cent cotton and 40-cent wheat are inevitable so long as international commercial and financial relations remain as they are. Members of this exchange give solemn warning to southern farmers and their representatives at Washington that unless this critical situation is promptly faced the growing of cotton and wheat for export has perished as a means of decent livelihood in this country. We urge every farmer to demand that the Government confer at once with foreign debtors with a view to finding a rearrangement of debts that can in fact be carried out without destruction of the foreign buying power on which the survival of our farmers depends."

That resolution shows, I think, that there is at any rate an important and enlightened section of opinion in the United States which is not so far from our own point of view. Our point of view is well known, for it has been consistently held by successive governments since the war.

We believe that the total cancellation of war debts and reparations would be the best thing that could happen to the world as a whole, but if that is going further than American opinion is yet prepared to accept, we shall gladly discuss with our American friends whenever they are ready to receive our representative the lines on which an agreement can be reached, bearing in mind two things which seem to us essential: First, that the settlement to be reached must be the final settlement, and, secondly, that it must be one which will not involve resumption of the claim on Germany for reparations which it was the object of the Lausanne settlement last year to end. For the Lausanne settlement is the one substantial advance during the last few years in the troubled history of Europe.

Not only did it put an end to the uncertainty and anxiety which attended all previous efforts to adjust an impossible situation, but it also opened up new possibilities of a friendlier feeling between European nations on which might be based more fruitful coöperation in other spheres.

To disturb that settlement now would be to reopen old wounds and to destroy for an indefinite period all prospect of agreement on matters affecting the happiness and prosperity not merely of Europe but of the whole world.

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 Sketch, "Seeing It Through."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Booth Tarkington Sketch.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Carson Robinson's Buckaroos.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater; Sketch, "A Day in New York."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 "Musical Comedy Miniature."
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Donald Novis; Morton Downey; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 Popular studio recital.
10:30 NBC, "Robert Burns Celebrates a Birthday."
11:00 Studio; sports review, Bill Williams.
11:15 News; local dance music.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Concert Echoes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 "Life of Calvin Coolidge."
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 "The Gay Nineties."
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; Ken Murray; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mystery drama.
9:00 Local popular programs.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 American Magazine of the Air.
10:45 Studio soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Novelty Four.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Xylophone."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 3433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Electrically transcribed sketch.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30-1:00—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:0 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:15 CBS dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Local and CBS dance music.
8:45 Neapolitan Serenaders.
9:15 Serial mystery sketch.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 Bach Cantata Club; Dr. Richard Cabot, speaker.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:30 p. m.—Daily talk.
1:00 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Thursday Special.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon.—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel Service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio concert music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, American Legion Trade Review Campaign speaker.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight, clearing Thursday; slowly rising temperature tonight; colder Thursday night; minimum temperature tonight near 36; moderate to fresh easterly winds shifting to westerly Thursday.

Maine: Snow in interior and snow, possibly changing to rain, on coast tonight and Thursday morning; slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow or rain tonight, probably ending Thursday morning; rising temperature tonight; colder Thursday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight, probably clearing Thursday morning; slowly rising temperature tonight; colder by Thursday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Easterly gales, shifting to westerly near Sandy Hook tonight and near Eastport Thursday morning, and overcast weather with rain over south and snow or rain over north portion, probably clearing Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	54	Montreal	14	30
Bismarck	-2	28	Nantucket	34	48
Boston	30	46	New Orleans	52	74
Buffalo	36	38	New York	38	52
Calgary	0	8	Norfolk, Va.	54	54
Charleston	62	68	North Platte	14	48
Chicago	44	52	Philadelphia	36	52
Cincinnati	48	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	34	52
Denver	30	44	Pittsburgh	44	50
Eastport, Me.	30	34	Portland, Me.	32	38
Hatteras	66	66	Raleigh	46	60
Honolulu, T.H.		74	St. Louis	44	60
7 p.m. Jan. 24	72		St. Paul	32	42
Helena, Mont.	38	36	Salt Lake City	32	34
Huron, S. D.	14	44	San Francisco	44	50
Jacksonville	66	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	12	36
Kansas City	34	52	Seattle	34	44
Key West	74	80	Tampa	66	78
Los Angeles	44	58	Washington	38	54
Memphis	48	70	Wichita, Kan.	28	56
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston, N.D.	6	20

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 25.
B—Maximum Jan. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:58 p. m., Thursday 11:41 a.m.
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Insull Directors Sued for $40,000,000

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—To the maze of litigation involving the enterprises of Samuel Insull, one-time utilities tsar, had been added today a $40,000,000 suit against the entire directorate of Insull Utilities Investment, Inc., half-billion dollar holding company.

Suit was filed in Federal Court by Mr. Lewis Jacobson, counsel for petitioning creditors in the bankruptcy action against the investment concern, now in receivership.

Entitled "St. John's Church vs. Samuel Insull," the action was on behalf of approximately 20,000 holders of the trust's debentures. St. John's Church was located in Michigan, the suit set forth, but did not say in what part of the State. Subpœnas were issued for the defendants—Samuel Insull, his brother, Martin, Samuel Insull Jr., and 12 other directors.

BENNETT HEADS FOOD MEN

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Mr. George R. Bennett of Buffalo, N. Y., was elected president of the National Food Brokers Association yesterday.

Autographed Coolidge Print

Unusual reproduction of Calvin Coolidge out walking near his father's home at Plymouth, Vt., taken while President and autographed at the White House. Size 8½x11. With calendar 45c. Attractively framed $1.00. 35c

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NURSERYMEN REPORT IMPROVED BUSINESS

Definite improvement in business was reported yesterday by Mr. William N. Craig, secretary of the New England Nurserymen's Association, at the opening session of its annual meeting at the Hotel Statler. The association is now working on a program of highway and roadside beautification as a means of improving trade conditions, he declared.

In his address, Mr. Alexander Cumming Jr., president of the association, warned against the pretended nurseryman or landscape gardener, who, he said, has done more harm, in his opinion, than the unfair competition which is being discussed so much.

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Are plaids, checks and stripes "good" this year?

What stamps a suit or coat definitely 1933?

When and where will you find the crisp lingerie touch?

In what details has fashion gone mannish? Feminine?

What is the smartest way to introduce color contrast?

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What are the correct accessories for daytime? Sports? Evening?

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ELY SUBMITS BUDGET WITH 6 PER CENT CUT

Governor Plans to Switch $8,000,000 Motor Funds to General Use

Diversion of $8,000,000 in state highway funds, raised on automobile and gasoline taxes, from road construction projects to the general fund and a slash of $900,000 from the state pay roll were high lights in Gov. Joseph B. Ely's annual budget message sent to the Legislature yesterday.

The Governor's proposals would deprive municipalities of about $5,500,000 for emergency highway relief work and cut 10 per cent from the pay roll of the Legislature. Salaries of more than $5250 would be reduced 8 per cent and salaries under that figure would drop 6 per cent.

As a result of these recommendations, in addition to several other drastic cuts proposed by the Governor, the State's appropriations this year would amount to $56,966,305 as compared to $60,751,642 in 1932 a cut of about 6 per cent. The state tax is cut from $9,750,000 last year to the 1933 figure $8,750,000.

The Governor deemed the cuts necessary in view of the deficit of $124,000 on last year's operations.

Elimination of the state industrial commission, the divisions on necessaries of life, immigration and Americanization, examination of prisoners, reimbursement for transportation of school children, reimbursement for mid-day meals for certain employees, as well as the closing of two state teacher colleges, were included in the chief executive's recommendations.

A drop in appropriations for nearly every state department was also noted in the message. The Governor also holds himself ready to accept a cut in his own salary and intimates that justices of the Supreme Court will agree to salary cuts.

The Governor estimated the prospective revenue for the State this year at $25,497,949 or about $3,000,000 less than the year before.

In his message, Governor Ely emphasized that the revenue for conducting the policy of old-age assistance was far below requirements, and he reiterated his plea sounded in his inaugural address for some form of appropriate taxation to meet this expenditure. Either that or abolish the law, he added.

Music

Fisk University Choir

A large audience gathered in Symphony Hall last night to hear a concert given by the Fisk University Choir. This body of some 60 young singers of both sexes from the famous Negro college in Nashville, Tenn., offered a program whose first group, conducted by Mr. Ray Francis Brown, director of the choir, did honor to the ancients. Palestrina was represented by two numbers for double choir and by a five-part motet, "Exultate Deo"; Johann Stobaeus (1580-1646) by a five-part chorale; Bach by the chorale "How shall I truly Bless Thee." A second group comprised four songs by Dr. T. Tertius Noble and was directed by the composer. A group of Negro spirituals was conducted by Mrs. James A. Myers, the choir's assitant director, and a final group of miscellaneous songs by F. Melius Christiansen, R. Nathaniel Dett, Gretchaninoff, Rachmaninoff, and Tchaikovsky was directed once more by Mr. Brown.

An admirably trained and disciplined body, including many decidedly beautiful voices, the choir attacked its first group with commendable neatness and clarity, if with a slightly chill aloofness and a somewhat mechanical application of "effects." In Dr. Noble's songs, under the immensely capable directing hands of their composer, it evinced more warmth and a greater range of expressiveness. But it was in the Negro spirituals, directed by the self-effacing assistant director (she stood unnoticed among the singers during the apparently undirected performance), that the chorus seemed to reach its height of warm and flexible beauty, with technical precision no less marked but, under the circumstances, more remarkable than before. These songs were sung in a manner more refined, less pungently racial than that of some other choirs, but none the less moving and genuine for that. With the last group, skill yet more varied if less moving was evinced.

There was cordial applause for all concerned. S. S.

Work for Animals Found Extending

Extension work in the field of prevention of cruelty to animals is continuing, according to the annual report of Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, delivered at the annual meeting yesterday. Dr. Rowley was reëlected president while Mr. Charles G. Bancroft and Mr. William Dana Orcutt were elected vice-presidents; Mr. Albert A. Pollard, treasurer and Mr. Guy Richardson, secretary.

At the annual meeting of the American Humane Education Society, held just previous to that of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the same officers were chosen with a slightly different board of directors. In the report of Dr. Rowley as president of the society, he pointed out that no less than 618,288 persons had been counted in the year's audience of the organization's 14 lectures, showing, in his opinion, the value of humane education. Many of these talks were given in schools throughout the country, he said.

Today the American Humane Education Society has become international as well as national, Dr. Rowley declared. Through its federated relations with the Parent-Teacher Association and the International Federation of Home and School, its influence is touching at least more than 50 countries. Nearly 25,000 additional persons subscribed to the pledge of the Jack London Club, aimed at abolishing cruel animal acts on the public stage, he said. The Club now has 564,967 members.

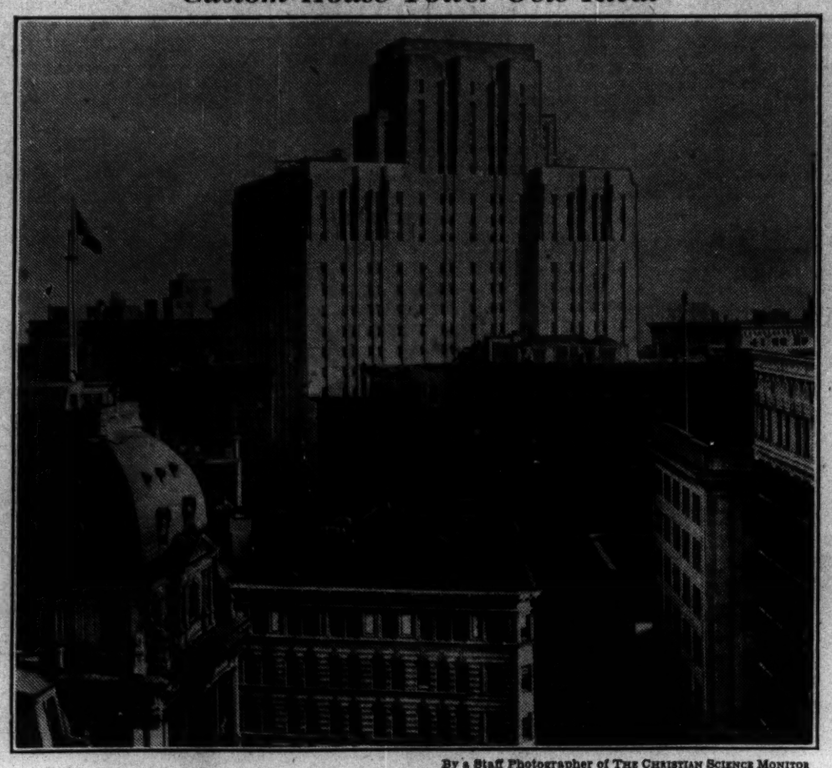
Early Liquidation Of Wool Forecast

Liquidation of practically all stocks of raw wool before the new clip comes on the market, thereby further strengthening the statistical position of the wool market and tending to restore the commodity to a higher and more profitable price level, is forecast by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, representing some 35,000 woolgrowers throughout the country, from its Boston headquarters today.

"We have sold since Jan. 3, about 5,000,000 ponnds of wool, which is at the rate of nearly 10,000,000 pounds a month," the corporation reports. "It would take only a little in excess of three months for us to liquidate our stocks on this basis of consumption. We have fully four months before there will be any volume of wool arriving in Boston.

"Values can be raised to higher levels this year through coöperative action on a broad scale, but in this movement the growers must take the initiative. If, as last year, they are willing to let their clips go at prices actually below our protective duty of 34 cents, clean, they cannot then derive any benefit from the strong statistical position of their product. The year 1933 offers unusual opportunities for profit to the American grower, if he will concentrate his wool in strong hands and let it be fed to the mills in an orderly manner throughout the season."

Custom House Tower Gets Rival



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW POST OFFICE RISES ON SITE OF OLD IN BOSTON

BIG DENT GIVEN BOSTON SKY LINE BY POST OFFICE

2500 Federal Employees Will Be Housed There Beginning in July

Boston's sky line has been pierced by another "conservative New England" skyscraper which will centralize federal departments at present housed in a dozen widely scattered sections of the city.

Thus ends the chapter in Boston history which began when the United States Government decided to raze the old Post Office Building in the heart of down-town Boston and planning authorities and motorcar shoppers for a moment glimpsed an opportunity to turn Post Office Square into a public park or motor park. The decision of the Government to build on the old site was supported by business men and bankers in the section who have invested millions in order to locate convenient to the postal service.

Seen from any highway approach to the city, the new $6,000,000 mountain of granite and limestone rising out of Post Office Square resolves itself into a spectacle of impressive and architectural beauty. Its height challenges New England's lone 500-foot giant — the Custom House Tower, which is protected from competitors other than federal buildings by a city ordinance setting the maximum height of buildings at 155 feet.

Will House 2500 Employees

Six months from now this second highest structure in New England will be a working laboratory for nearly 2500 Government employees. But its significance as a monument to unemployment relief is more vital to the 300 men who have secured permanent work and the 600 who have found temporary employment during the 18 months it has been under construction.

Structural materials include granite in the two 16-story wing towers and limestone in the bulk of the main 20-story central tower, set back from the front for improved lighting. Incidentally, this layout lends a touch of dignity and distinctiveness to the architectural scheme.

The exterior decorations have been designed by Cram & Ferguson, architects, to provide some symbolical indication of the use of the building as a post office. Over each of the entrance doorways, cut into the black granite, is an adaptation from the seal of the United States, a gilded eagle and wreath of laurel.

In the stone panels between the second and third floors are disks, each supporting a staff with entwining serpents and two winged sandals. These emblems of Mercury are commonly used by the Postal Department as symbolic of its service. At the fifteenth floor level occur the fasces, a bundle of rods tied around an ax, once representative of the authority of consuls in ancient Rome and since regarded as symbols of the Republican form of government.

Occupancy Begins July 1

Among the federal activities to take space in the new quarters are the veterans bureau, civil service, foreign and domestic commerce, bureau of public roads, prohibition, secret service, passport agency, collector of internal revenue, employment, and the Federal District Court and Circuit Court of Appeals. At least seven courtrooms, two stories high, will be built into the fifteenth and sixteenth floors.

The main post office department with executive offices will locate on the first five floors. Occupancy will be started about July 1 with the post office probably the last to move in.

With the completion of the new unit, federal departments will be housed for the first time in three great homes within the city—the Post Office Building, the Custom House and the Appraisers Stores on Atlantic Avenue. The new structure is only part of a general plan to coördinate federal departments for the sake of economy and efficiency.

Port of Boston Is Showing Gains

More vessels entered the port of Boston from other countries in 1932 than in 1931, figures made public at the customs house today reveal. There were 1506 entries of 4,168,953 net tons in 1932, against 1459 of 3,986,392 tons in 1931.

British ships led all the rest with 585 arrivals representing 1,966,595 net tons. American vessels numbering 554, of 1,380,531 net tons, were second in the nationalities. Both of these gained over 1931, when 576 British vessels of 1,827,024 net tons arrived and 550 American boats of 1,360,753 net tons entered the port from foreign countries.

Clearances from Boston for foreign ports also gained over 1931. A total of 1122 vessels of 3,295,441 net tons cleared against 1071 vessels of 3,127,855 net tons in 1931.

BOSTON IMPORTS SHOW RISE

Value of imports at Boston during the week ending Jan. 21, for immediate consumption, was $1,235,853, compared with $1,216,217 the previous week, it was announced today at the office of Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs.

VALUE OF CARE IN DOCUMENT FILING IS URGED

Dr. Myers Talks to Members of Special Libraries Association

Precision is of inestimable value in the handling of public documents, according to Dr. Denys P. Myers, head of the research division of the World Peace Foundation. This statement was reiterated by Dr. Myers in his talk to members of the Special Libraries Association on "Keeping Current Events Documented" at the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

"It is wise to know precisely what we are looking for," Dr. Myers pointed out when referring to those who come to use the library collection at the foundation. Frequently visitors ask for books on peace, he said, when it develops that what they really want is some particular phase of armaments or material to work into a peace pageant for a Sunday school entertainment.

Another important phase of the work of keeping current events documented, the speaker said, is "to know the structure of the institution whose documents you are using." It is necessary for the librarian to understand the mechanism of the institution in order to answer the questions asked or to find the documents needed. Furthermore, he pointed out, the use of documents themselves to find the desired information is preferable to searching through lengthy volumes that have been written about the subjects.

The problems which the librarian faces in getting copies of public documents also was discussed by Dr. Myers. France is particularly thorough in the preparation of its documents and in their distribution, he said, although he had no difficulty in obtaining copies of those published in England. Italy, he pointed out, has very few documents and pays little attention to their preparation and distribution. The Italians and the Chinese are more concerned with how to live, "which after all is the most important thing," he added.

Dr. Myers believed that the selling of public documents was preferable to their free distribution because it eliminated any necessity for discriminating among those who should receive them.

Following the talk by Dr. Myers, an interesting description of the library of the World Peace Foundation was given by Miss Marie J. Carroll, librarian.

House Completes 'Lame Duck' Action

With one dissenting vote the Massachusetts House of Representatives gave its approval to the "lame duck" amendment to the Federal Constitution. The resolutions, adopted by the Senate last week, are to be signed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely and forwarded to the Secretary of State at Washington.

The House accepted without debate the adverse committee report on the petition of Mr. Wycliffe C. Marshall for investigation of the consolidation of the New England Telephone & Telegrapn Company with other companies. An adverse report on a petition for the establishment of a state department of public medicine and health to take over activities of several departments likewise was accepted.

The Senate refused to reconsider its acceptance of an adverse report on a bill to prohibit wire tapping. The Senate accepted the adverse committee report on a bill for repeal of the law requiring suspension of licenses to operate mortor vehicles of persons who do not satisfy judgments against them. By a roll call, 22 to 11, the Senate rejected as substitute for an adverse committee report a bill to obligate the release by probation officers of persons arrested four times in 12 months for drunkenness. The law at present makes it discretionary.

When a Vessel Is Not a Vessel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25—How the law, as well as lawyers, may err when it gives words a fixed meaning under all situations, has just been demonstrated by Prof. Walter Wheeler Cook, of the Institute of Law of Johns Hopkins University. Writing in the current Yale Law Journal, he cites what has happened to the word "vessel" in going the rounds of the admiralty courts.

A craft launched but not yet completed has been held a vessel when the purpose is to give admiralty jurisdiction over deserting seamen, but not a vessel in order to give admiralty jurisdiction over a construction contract.

A raft of logs has been held a vessel for the purpose of giving a maritime lien for collision, but not for a libel for wages.

"A barge or scow, even when anchored and used as a derrick boat," Professor Cook says, "has been held a vessel under the Limited Liability Statute, but a similar structure held not a 'ship' for which a possessory action in admiralty would lie under the admiralty rule then in force. A sunken barge was held a vessel for maritime repair liens, but not for the purpose of limiting liability."

Motion Picture Film Checks Sales in Department Store

When Complaint Comes to Adjuster's Office He Says, 'Let's Look at the Film'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—The motion picture film has gone into partnership with the retail dealer to aid in keeping customers' records straight.

Customers of a Philadelphia department store who question items on their bills, it has become known here, are greeted by the adjuster with the suggestion, "Let's look at the film." A roll of small-size motion picture film is then brought out and a photographic copy of the bill in question is thrown on the ground glass of a compact projector for the customer's scrutiny.

The new use for motion picture film was described by Mr. L. G. Andrews, comptroller of Strawbridge & Clothier, of Philadelphia in a paper read before the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association here.

The tiny photographic copies of bills replace the old style carbon copies and have been substituted for the detailed ledger previously kept, Mr. Andrews said. This simplifies the billing operation, prevents smudging of bills, saves storage space and provides additional copies of bills for the adjustment department, making it unnecessary for them to delve into billing department ledgers when a customer questions an item, he explained.

The machine which makes automatic miniature photographs of business papers as rapidly as they can be fed into a hopper was devised by the Recordak Corporation, a subsidiary of the Eastman Kodak Company. Simply dropping the bill into the hopper of the small cabinet causes two cameras inside to take pictures on two rolls of film—the original bill is sent to the customer, the store retaining the films as its only detailed record.

A photographic copy of 4000 bills occupies a space only four inches wide, four inches high, and one inch thick, Mr. Andrews said. That number of bills is recorded on 100 feet of film of the width used in home movie cameras, he added.

Brown Clubs Offer Two Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25—Two new scholarships for students in Chicago and Rhode Island are to be awarded in 1933-34 by the Brown Club of Chicago and the Brown Club of Providence, respectively, according to an announcement made last night by the vice-president's office of Brown University.

The Chicago scholarship, amounting to $500, will carry the name of the club and will go to the student in the Chicago district who "combines in the highest degree scholastic ability, desirable qualities of personality, capacity for leadership and promise for future usefulness." The Rhode Island prize is similar. It is reported that other Brown Clubs are planning to follow suit.

Although the scholarships are for one year only, the university has greatly enhanced their value by providing substantial aid for recipients in their second, third and fourth years in college. Any recipient, who, during the preceding year, maintains an academic average putting him in the upper tenth of his class, will receive a $400 scholarship. A recipient in the second tenth will get $300, and one in the third will receive $200.

ARGENTINA WARNED FARMERS MAY STRIKE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 25 (AP)—Delegates representing farmers in Sante Fe province, one of the most important states in production of wheat, corn, and linseed, met today and voted unanimously for a general farm strike to start Feb. 1 unless the Government acts on certain petitions.

The farmers demand establishment of standard rentals conforming to current agricultural price levels, a moratorium on debts, a reduction in interest to four or five per cent, a reduction in land appraisal for taxation, a fixed corn price equivalent to 32.6 cents a bushel or government storage of the current crop to strengthen prices, and immediate clear titles to colonists on government lands.

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DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day—WEEKLY from $21

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Leominster, Massachusetts

Width, 30 in.; Length, 54 in. Depth, 24 in.; Height, 45 in. Steel frame spring, special narrow fabric. Foot Trip-Release. Chromium-plated slide rods. Finishes: Maple Walnut, Ivory-shaded Brown, Jade Green, plain Ivory.

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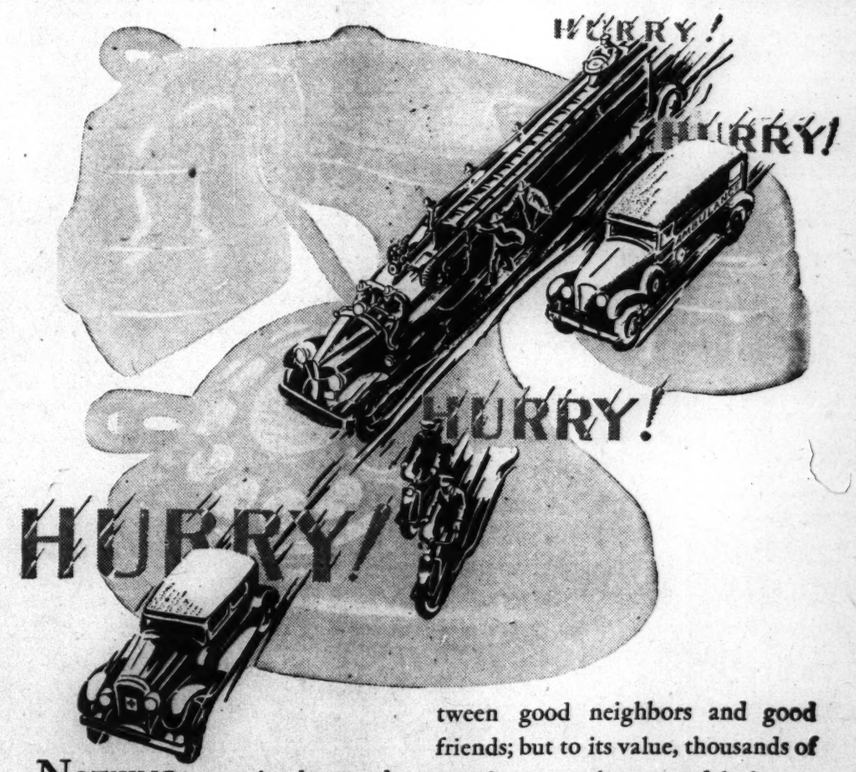

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Is it fire? A doctor? Police!

With telephone bells still echoing, the shrill clamor of roaring motors and wailing sirens splits traffic to answer the call.

No charge.

Just a helpful service, rendered to the best of our ability, as between good neighbors and good friends; but to its value, thousands of telephone users bear grateful witness.

Ask one who has been alarmed by prowlers of the night. Ask the man who has awakened to the smell of smoke. Ask the mother roused by the stricken cry of a child.

They'll tell you—more convincingly than we can—of single calls worth more than the service costs of a lifetime.

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Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

RANGERS VAULT DETROIT AGAIN

Montreal Moves Up in Race —Toronto and Boston Also Win Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	15	4	7	74	55	34
Detroit	15	3	9	69	51	33
Boston	14	4	10	69	59	32
Chicago	10	6	11	49	55	26
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	14	4	9	58	57	32
Montreal	11	2	14	69	73	24
N. Y. Americans	8	7	12	49	63	23
Ottawa	8	4	16	55	69	20
Canadiens	6	2	15	47	61	18

RESULTS JAN. 24
Boston 3, Canadiens 2.
Rangers 3, Americans 2.
Toronto 4, Ottawa 2.
Montreal 3, Chicago 0.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Another close battle between the two New York teams resulted in a last-minute victory for the Rangers, 3 to 2. Both teams played fast hockey and there was little to choose between them. Patrick put his players back in their regular positions, and they showed the effect in their better combination play, while the Americans also worked in fine combination, with Brydge and Himes bearing the chief burden.

N. Y. RANGERS	N. Y. AMERICANS
F. Cook, Keeling, Murdoch, Siebert, lw	rw, Wasnie, Patterson, Pilmore
Boucher, Murdoch, Somers, Pettinger, c	c, Himes, Phillips, Jackson, Martin, McVeigh
W. Cook, Dillon, Asmundson, rw	lw, Sheppard, Starr, McVeigh
Johnson, Brennan, ld rd, Dutton, Dutkowski	
Seibert, Brennan, Pettinger, rd	ld, Brydge, Ayres
Aitkenhead, g	g, Worters

Score—Rangers 3, Americans 2. Goals—Brennan, Johnson, Boucher, for Rangers; Patterson, Himes, for Americans. Assists—W. Cook 2, Boucher, F. Cook, for Rangers; Starr, Phillips, Wasnie, Sheppard, for Americans. Officials—G. N. Goodman, London, Ont., and J. A. Cameron, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Piloted by Fred Hitchman in the absence of Manager Art Ross, the Boston Bruins won the first of their long home stay at the Boston Garden last night, defeating Canadiens, 3 to 2. Jack "Red" Beattie topped in scoring honors with the second and third Boston goals, the last on a brilliant individual effort.

BOSTON	CANADIENS
Ripley, Jerwa, Beattie, Heximer, lw	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux
Stewart, Barry, Chapman, c	c, Lepine, Morenz, Murray
Lamb, Clapper, Oliver, Galbraith, rw	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Harrington
Hitchman, Owen, Galbraith, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Leduc, Morenz
Shore, Owen, rd	ld, Burke, Carson, G. Mantha
Thompson, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Boston 3, Canadiens 2. Goals—Beattie 2, Owen for Boston; Larochelle, Lepine for Canadiens. Assists—Chapman, Oliver, Clapper for Boston; G. Mantha, Gagnon for Canadiens. Officials—J. C. Smeaton, Toronto, and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 25—Montreal Maroons moved into second place in the standing of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League on Tuesday night by defeating the Chicago Black Hawks, 3 to 0, it being the second shutout in succession for the Maroons and the second for Dave Kerr. Clever goal tending by Kerr, coupled with strong defensive play by Noble and Conacher and the erratic shooting of the visitors' forwards, made for the shutout, but on the play the visitors deserved to have two goals at least.

MONTREAL	CHICAGO
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw	rw, Couture, March, Jenkins
Smith, Haynes, Roche, c	c, Cook, Romnes, Burch, MacKenzie
Ward, Brydson, Robinson, rw	lw, Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen
Conacher, Wilcox, ld rd, Graham, Coulter	
Noble, Wentworth, rd	ld, Abel
Kerr, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Montreal 3, Chicago. Goals—Smith, Ward and Haynes for Montreal. Assists—Northcott, Wilcox and Robinson for Montreal. Officials—C. J. Maillinson, and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 — Toronto Maple Leafs increased their margin over their nearest opponents to eight points by defeating the steadily slipping Ottawa Senators here last night, 4 to 2, in a strenuously played game. While the visitors showed the smoother-working system, the locals had the more shots on goal and but for the great display of Chabot in the winners' goal would probably have pulled out a victory. Senator attacks broke through the Toronto defense a number of times but Chabot was beaten only twice, and once he tossed the puck into his own goal after stopping a shot.

TORONTO	OTTAWA
Jackson, Gracie, Cotton, lw	rw, Finnigan, Forslund, W. Kilrea
Primeau, Blair, Thoms, c	c, Weiland, Howe, Cox
Conacher, Doraty, Bailey, rw	lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey
Horner, Levinsky, ld rd, Bourgault, Smith	
Clancy, Day, rd ld, Shields, Starr, Burry	
Chabot, g	g, Connell

Score—Toronto 4, Ottawa 2. Goals—Jackson, Gracie, Primeau and Thoms for Toronto; Weiland and Howe for Ottawa. Assists—Doraty, Jackson, Conacher for Toronto; Finnigan and Touhey for Ottawa. Officials—J. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and Vic Wagner, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	15	6	5	62	39	36
Syracuse	15	4	8	80	65	34
Buffalo	15	3	7	69	40	33
Windsor	10	5	10	53	59	25
Detroit	8	2	17	45	63	18
Cleveland	3	4	19	52	95	10

RESULT JAN. 24
London 1, Windsor 1, overtime.

BULLDOGS HOLD LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 25 — London Tecumsehs were forced to accept a 1-to-1 overtime tie with Windsor Bulldogs in one of the best played games of the International Hockey League season here last night. Dr. Stan Brown saved Windsor from defeat with a goal 32 seconds before the end of the third period. Neville scored for London in the second period. It was Windsor's fifth undefeated game in succession, having won their last four engagements.

PLAN NEW NORTHERN LEAGUE

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 25 (AP)—Organization plans for an eight-team northern baseball league were under way yesterday by representatives from cities in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Canada. Joseph Carr of Columbus, Ohio, represented the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues at their meeting. A schedule of 112 games was drawn. Teams in the circuit will include Crookston and Little Falls, Minn.; Superior and Eau Claire, Wis.; Grand Forks and Fargo, N. D., and Winnipeg, Man. The eighth team has not yet been definitely selected. Bruno Haas, former American Association player, represented Winnipeg at the meeting.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Bates 3, Colby 1.

Washington Holds First by Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 25—The University of Washington basketball team held its first-place position in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference here last night when it repelled the Oregon State College quintet, 30 to 24. The game was marked by much fouling and ragged play.

Free shots contributed to Oregon State's loss as both teams made 11 floor goals, while Washington scored six more throws after personal fouls than Oregon State could garner. Washington's victory last night split the series as the Orangemen won Monday night in the series opener. The summary:

WASHINGTON	OREGON STATE
Weber, Hanover, lf	rf, Lenchitsky, Macdonald
Galer, Perry, rf	lf, Davis
P. Antoncich, Fuller, c	c, Lewis, Hill
Lee, lg	rf, O'Connell
Heaman, rf	lf, Hibbard, James

Score—Washington 30, Oregon State 24. Goals from floor—Galer 3, Weber 2, Lee 2, P. Antoncich, Heaman, Fuller, Perry for Washington; Lewis 4, Davis 2, Hibbard, O'Connell, Lenchitsky, Macdonald, James for Oregon State. Goals from foul—Galer 2, Lee 2, Fuller 2, P. Antoncich, Hanover for Washington; O'Connell, Lewis for Oregon State. Referee—Emil Piluso.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Jan. 25—Idaho continued its climb out of the cellar by defeating Oregon, 43 to 38, in a game that was tied up 10 times. During the first half, Idaho was pressed hard to keep a slender lead. Starting the second half with the count 24 to 21 for Idaho, the Vandals retained the advantage, although Oregon sent in four fresh substitutes.

With eight minutes to go, A. H. Wicks '33 and Afton Barrett '33 put Idaho ahead, 41 to 34. Frequent fouling marred the game. C. E. Robert '33 and J. K. Watts '34 of Oregon, and Barrett, E. E. Hurley '33 and D. E. Lacy '33 starred. The summary:

IDAHO	OREGON
Barrett, lf	rg, Olinger
Wicks, Nelson, rf	lg, Simons, Berg
Grenier, Hurley, c	c, Roberts
Hurley, Nelson, lg	rf, Watts, Robertson
Lacy, rg	lf, Stevens, Rotenberg, Tergeson

Score—University of Idaho 43, University of Oregon 38. Goals from floor—Barrett 6, Wicks 5, Hurley 4, Grenier, Lacy for Idaho; Roberts 7, Watts 3, Stevens 3, Olinger 2, Tergeson for Oregon. Goals from foul—Wicks 2, Barrett 2, Lacy 2, Grenier for Idaho; Olinger 3, Roberts 2, Stevens for Oregon. Referee—Gale Mix, Moscow.

YALE HANDS PENN FIVE FIRST DEFEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25—The Yale University quintet handed the University of Pennsylvania five its first Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League defeat of the season here last night before a large gathering, 35 to 23. The victory was Yale's first in the league this year.

E. H. Nikkel '34 was the bright star in the Eli attack, scoring 10 goals from the floor and two from the foul line for a total of 22 points, giving him high-point honors. R. D. O'Connell '33 scored six points for the winners. D. S. Kellett '34 converted seven points for Pennsylvania.

Yale led at half time, 16 to 6. The summary:

YALE	PENNSYLVANIA
Elliott, Nikkel, lf	rg, Kellett, Kosloff
Sauer, rf	lg, Hashagen
O'Connell, c	c, Freeman, Ludwig
Nikkel, Miles, lg	rf, O'Donnell, Brown
Reese, rg	lf, Klempner, Pennypacker

Score—Yale 35, Pennsylvania 23. Goals from floor—Nikkel 10, Elliott 2, O'Connell 2, Reese for Yale; O'Donnell 2, Klempner, Brown, Pennypacker, Freeman, Hashagen, Kellett for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Nikkel 2, O'Connell 2, Miles for Yale; Kellett 5, O'Donnell, Freeman for Pennsylvania. Referee—Degnan. Umpires—Young and Brown.

DODGE TOPS MOTORBOAT RACERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Horace E. Dodge of Detroit, Mich., yesterday was named the outstanding figure of 1932 in motorboat racing. The selection was made at the annual meeting of the Regatta Circuit Riders' Club, held in connection with the National Motorboat Show. The merit medal, emblematic of the award, will be presented to Dodge. Dodge's Delphine IV won the gold cup championship on Lake Montauk last summer and he now is building two new boats to defend the trophy. Robert R. Huntley of Buffalo was elected national commodore, succeeding W. B. Selby of Sarasota, Fla. M. James Hager of Detroit was named vice-commodore and C. Willard Evans, San Francisco, rear commodore. Ira T. Hand of New York was reelected secretary-treasurer.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	2	0	1	9	7	4
St. Louis	1	0	2	3	4	2
Tulsa	1	0	1	6	6	2
Wichita	1	0	1	5	6	2

RESULT JAN. 24
Kansas City 3, St. Louis 1.

PLA-MORS REGAIN LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25—The Kansas City Pla-Mors are riding atop of the bandwagon again in the American Hockey Association with 4 points to their credit, having disposed of the St. Louis Flyers, 3 to 1, last night on the local rink.

INTERNATIONALS REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25—A South African, Chinese and Puerto Rican were among the University of Pennsylvania soccer players who received their insignias, according to an announcement made by H. Jamison Swarts, assistant director of the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics. Louis Stuppel of Durban, S. Af., is one of the 14 Red and Blue players to receive the varsity "P" in recognition of the team winning the Middle Atlantic States championship and the Walter C. Thayer Memorial Cup, while Sui Lin Hsu of Shanghai, China, was awarded the junior varsity award. Ramon V. Gonzales of Salinas, Puerto Rico, also gets the varsity award.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Center 40, Union 36.
Georgia 50, Mercer 38.
Idaho 43, Oregon 38.
Illinois C. 32, Illinois S. N. 26.
Kansas 35, Iowa State 20.
Kearney T. 32, Hastings 27.
Monmouth 27, Coe 19.
New Hampshire 28, Worcester P. I. 26.
Ottawa 35, Haskell 19.
Pittsburgh 47, Wash. & Jeff 27.
Springfield 36, Conn. Aggies 25.
Tennessee 26, Alabama 23.
Texas Christian 49, Rice 23.
Vanderbilt 52, Louisiana State 26.
Washington 30, Oregon State 24.
Wyoming 36, Colorado 24.
Yale 35, Pennsylvania 23.

PENN CREW TAKES TO RIVER

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (AP) — Add to the sporting world's signs of spring a University of Pennsylvania crew rowing on the Schuylkill River in January. Coach R. S. Callow set a record for Penn crews yesterday when he sent out a shell manned by varsity oarsmen and members of last year's freshman eight. Weather conditions were ideal, but silt and driftwood around the boathouse made launching of the shell a difficult process. Last year rowing started Feb. 17.

CONNOLLY BREAKS RECORD

Gordon Connolly of the Boston Swimming Association not only successfully defended his New England A. A. A. U., senior 300-yard medley swimming championship at the Curtis Hall Pool, Jamaica Plain, last night, but he established a new record of 3m. 55s. for the event. Henry Franklin of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, was second and Frank Casey of the Boys' Club of Boston, third.

TWO PLAYERS DROP IN TABLE

Jackson and Denton Now in Tie for Fourth Place

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BQ
Welker Cochran	3	0	8	39
J. N. Bozeman Jr.	3	1	9	43
A. H. Kieckhefer	3	1	5	53
C. L. Jackson	3	2	7	39
T. S. Denton	3	2	9	40
J. M. Layton	3	2	11	35
F. S. Scoville	2	1	8	48
A. J. Thurnblad	2	3	10	48
Otto Reiselt	1	4	8	82
A. K. Hall	0	5	7	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 25—Two players were dropped from the tie for second place as a result of Tuesday's play in the world's professional three-cushion billiard championship here. They were C. L. Jackson of Detroit, Northern sectional winner, and a leader in the early stages of the tourney, and T. S. Denton of Kansas City, veteran former champion. Losses set them down to a tie for fourth with records of 3 and 2. J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., former champion, climbed up to join them by defeating A. K. Hall of Chicago.

Layton played a fast and colorful game to outscore Hall, 50 to 42 in 39 innings. Though he was averaging better than a point an inning, Layton complained the ivories were not running true. In the twenty-eighth frame, where he led 32 to 28, the Sedalia star demanded a new set of spheres. The transfer didn't help him much. Hall, though counting on the new set, asked for another change. From the third set, Layton ran 6-3-2, and as Hall continued to score, though less rapidly, everybody seemed satisfied. The score by innings:

Layton—4 3 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 6 3 2 0 4 0s 0 1 1. Total—50. Innings—39. High run—6. Safety—1.

Hall—3 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 5 0 0 1 1 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 1 2 0 2 2 1 3 1 0 2. Total—42. Innings—38. High run—5.

Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, won his first victory in five starts when he edged out C. L. Jackson of Detroit, 50 to 47 in 62 innings. Jackson got the lead in the fourteenth frame with a run of six and held it to the forty-sixth. Reiselt, gaining steadily, went in front with a run of two in this frame, 44 to 43. Jackson almost caught him, 47 to 48, in the fifty-ninth, but after two misses, Reiselt went out. The score by innings:

Reiselt—0 1 1 1 2f 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 2 1 1 2 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0s 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 2 1 0 0 4 2 1 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0s 1s 0 0 2. Total—50. Innings—62. High run—6. Safeties—3. Foul—1.

Jackson—1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 1 0 1 0 6 0 5 0s 1 0 4 0 1 0 0s 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 2 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 1s 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0. Total—47. Innings—61. High run—6. Safeties—3.

A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago, former champion, advanced a notch at the expense of another former winner, T. S. Denton of Kansas City. The score was 50 to 43 in 48 innings. This match was close until the twenty-seventh where Thurnblad shot a 1-5-4 series, taking the lead, 32 to 21 in the twenty-ninth. Thurnblad then scored in six consecutive frames for 11 points, and it looked as though it was all over. Denton ran 7 in the forty-fourth, and 6 two innings later, followed by a 2, which left the count 49 to 43 against him. Thurnblad finished it on the next turn. The score by innings:

Thurnblad—2 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 1 0s 2 0 0 0 2 4 2 0 1 0s 0 3 0 0 0 1 5 4 0 3 2 1 1 3 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 1—Total—50. Innings—48. High run—5. Safeties—2.

Denton—0 1 2 1 1s 1 0 1 0s 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 1 1 0 2s 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0s 0 3 0 0 0 0 7 0 6 2. Total—43. Innings—47. High run—7. Safeties—3. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

THREE AMERICANS REACH SEMIFINALS

MELBOURNE, Vic., Jan. 25 (AP) —H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Keith Gledhill and Wilmer Allison Jr., all of the United States, and John C. (Jack) Crawford, defending champion of Australia, today won their way to the semifinals of the Australian lawn tennis championships.

Vines, United States and Wimbledon titleholder, defeated A. H. Hassett of Victoria, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1, to win his semifinal berth, Gledhill won from H. O. Hopman 3—6, 2—6, 8—6, 6—0, 6—3, Allison defeated Adrian Quist, 1—6, 3—6, 9—7, 6—0, 6—2 and Crawford defeated D. P. Turnbull, a fellow Australian, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

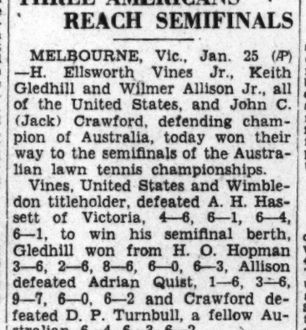
U. S. SPEEDSTERS WIN AT ST. MORITZ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MORTIZ, Switz. — America's world supremacy at bob-sleighing, established beyond question at the Winter Olympic Games last year, has been emphasized on the famous Cresta Run here by the recent successes of United States experts in the 1933 competitions for the Heaton Gold Cup, Baron Oertzen Cup and Macklin (handicap) Cup. All were won by C. B. Holland.

The Heaton Gold Cup, one of the chief events of the Swiss season, called for six descents from "Junction" to the finish, a matter of 956 yards, and the winner made them in an aggregate time of 4m. 36.6s., with the best run of 45.6s. Second place was taken by W. L. Fiske, steersman on the four-man bob-sleigh that won the 1932 Olympic championship at Lake Placid, N. Y., and the third man was J. R. Heaton who took the Stars and Stripes into third place in the Olympic two-man bob-sleigh event. Their times were 4m. 39.1s., and 4m. 39.8s., respectively.

The Cresta Run is one of the supreme sports thrills of Europe. It is so remarkably engineered that an average speed of 50 miles an hour is obtainable and the maximum rate of travel over the fastest portion of the full 1320 yards course is 80 miles an hour. The Cresta is most emphatically a ride, not a slide. A curling stone will not go down from the top to the bottom by itself, but a knowledgeable individual, versed in the art of taking his banks, can whizz over the full distance in less than a minute. The breath-taking sport of piloting a toboggan down a prepared ice run dates back at St. Moritz for close upon half a century, and before that it was in vogue at Davos, the cradle of Swiss winter sports.



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THREE DECIDING MATCHES UNPLAYED

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
Harvard Club	5	0	19	6	1.000
Montclair A. C.	3	1†	12	11*	.750
University Club	2	1‡	14	9	.687
Yale Club	2	2†	13	11	.500
Princeton Club	1	4	10	15	.200
Rockaway H. C.	0	5	3	21*	.000

*One match unplayed. †One deciding match unplayed. ‡Two deciding matches unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Another round of the University Club team was held up pending the playing of the deciding match in the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A team championship, when William E. Coyle, No. 1 of the Montclair Athletic Club team, was forced by another engagement to postpone his match with R. F. De Voe, with the remaining four matches evenly divided between the teams. D. J. Nightingale, another member of the University Club team, has a match with R. A. Goodwin of the Yale Club to decide the issue between those clubs also. This will be played next Saturday. The summary:

UNIVERSITY CLUB 2, MONTCLAIR A. C. 2

R. F. De Voe, University, against William E. Coyle, Montclair, postponed.

Darwin P. Kingsley, University, defeated R. P. Swift, 16—18, 18—16, 15—11.

Conway Hoffman, Montclair, defeated D. J. Nightingale, 16—15, 15—12, 14—16, 15—8.

J. N. Callanan, Montclair, defeated F. T. Smith, 3—15, 15—11, 15—12, 15—9.

W. D. Banks, University, defeated W. W. Cole Jr., 15—12, 16—14, 15—7.

WOLF IN SEMIFINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Jan. 25—Harry F. Wolf of the New York Athletic Club, defending champion, and also United States champion, reached the semifinal round of the annual New Jersey squash tennis championship yesterday at Short Hills Club, when he defeated Edward R. Larigan of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club in straight games, 15—8, 15—6. Larigan was a former runnerup in the tourney. In the other match played, William J. Hall, also of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, national class B champion last year, defeated William E. Coyle of Montclair Athletic Club, 15—12, 15—11. Coyle is a strong favorite to win that title this year, and Hall's performance stamps him as a strong player.

ST. VALENTINE'S GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 25—E. C. Keating of Montclair, N. J., and Winthrop Williams of New York reached the final round of the twenty-ninth annual St. Valentine's golf tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday. They were joined in the semifinal round by Charles A. Warren of Kingston, N. Y., and Walter Hyatt of Toledo. Keating and Williams defeated F. T. Keating of Pinehurst and C. B. S. Marr of Carnoustie, Scotland, 5 and 3, while Warren and Hyatt advanced by defeating N. B. Hersloff of West Orange, N. J., and Harry W. Kase of Deal, N. J., 2 up.

LEGION TOURNEY TO BE HELD

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25 (AP)—Russell Cook, director of the Americanism commission of the American Legion, said recently the Legion's annual junior baseball tournament will be held next summer despite the withdrawal of the financial support of the two major leagues. The major leagues, Cook said, will assist by furnishing parks, equipment and umpires for the tournament games this year. In past years they have provided transportation expenses.

ENGLAND LOSES SWIMMING RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEIPZIG, Ger. — England lost hold of a European swimming record recently when Fritz Trenschel, a German, covered 400 meters, backstroke, here in 5m. 44.8s. This represents an improvement by 2 2-5s. upon the previous best, established in 1931, at Liverpool, England, by J. W. Trippett, a Sheffield policeman. The world's record for this distance, 5m. 42s. stands to the credit of one of Japan's amazing little mermen, Toshio Irize.

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HALL STARTS TITLE DEFENSE

Hon. Peter Aitken of London, Eng., Advances in Canadian-Indoor Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 25 — Ten matches were played in the singles and four in the doubles in the opening day's play of the thirteenth annual Canadian indoor tennis championships on the courts of the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club on Tuesday, but the majority of them were between local players. The four out-of-town players were J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., the defending champion; the Hon. Peter Aitken of London, England; George Leclerc of Ottawa, and Edward Fulton of Chicago. The first two won, but Leclerc and Fulton were eliminated. Aitken was forced to three sets by D. P. Hatch. The closest match of the day was that in which Ross Wilson won from Emile Durand, 4—6, 7—5, 10—8.

On Wednesday, Francis X. Shields of New York, a high ranking United States star, a favorite to reach the final, is scheduled to get into action, meeting Leslie Clegg of Montreal, with the winner to play Aitken in the second round. T. B. Plimpton, G. C. Plimpton and John Nicholl, three Boston players; and Edward W. Burns, and Albert Law, New Yorkers, are also scheduled to play their opening games. The summary:

CANADIAN INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—First Round

Hon. Peter Aitken, London, Eng., defeated D. P. Hatch, Montreal, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2.

J. M. McDougall, Montreal, defeated Edward Fulton, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Roland Longtin, Montreal, defeated J. G. Wayland, Montreal, 6—2, 6—1.

Robert Murray, Montreal, defeated G. H. Raper, Montreal, 6—2, 6—3.

C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated Paul Deschenes, Montreal, 6—2, 6—1.

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated George Leclerc, Ottawa, 6—3, 6—0.

Ross Wilson, Montreal, defeated Emile Durand, Montreal, 4—6, 7—5, 10—8.

David Morrice, Montreal, defeated H. P. Emard, Montreal, 6—4, 6—3.

Ernest Savard, Montreal, defeated Paul Drummond, Montreal, 6—3, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated G. H. Stoddard, Montreal, 6—2, 6—4.

Doubles—Preliminary Round

Ernest Savard and C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated G. H. Raper and G. H. Stoddard, Montreal, 6—1, 6—0.

Roland Longtin and H. P. Emard, Montreal, defeated J. M. McDougall and Leslie Clegg, Montreal, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

First Round

D. P. Hatch and J. W. Brown, Montreal, defeated J. G. Wayland and Paul Containe, Montreal, 6—1, 10—12, 6—1.

Robert Murray and Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated Edward Fulton, Chicago, and Paul Deschenes, Montreal, 5—7, 8—6, 6—4.

AUSTRALIANS CALL SPECIAL MEETING

MELBOURNE, Vic., Jan. 25 (AP)—The Australian board of cricket control today announced a special meeting Jan. 30 to consider the reply of the Marylebone Cricket Club to its protest that the "body bowling" of the English test match players was unsportsmanlike and a violation of the spirit, if not the law, of cricket.

The Marylebone club, ruling body of the sport, replied that it did not believe the English players had violated any rule, expressed full support of its manager and captain and regretted that the mishaps to two Australian players had caused any ill feeling. It suggested that the canceling of the next two scheduled test matches was entirely up to the Australian body.

HARVARD TO KEEP ITS FULL PROGRAM

Harvard will be able to continue with its entire athletic program through this season despite a loss of $316,000 in estimated revenue for the college year of 1932-33. There will be an operating deficit of $50,000 according to William J. Bingham '16, director of athletics, but this deficit will be offset by the payment to the association before July 1 of a sum of $50,000, which is due from an anonymous donor of the Indoor Athletic Building.

Most of the revenue loss came because of decreased football receipts. Some savings were made during and since the football season, however, when the loss in receipts was anticipated.

Of the $316,000 loss, the combined sums of $16,000, the surplus for the 1931-32 college year, and $40,000, the budgeted surplus for the 1932-33 college year, when subtracted left the association with $260,000 to make up. Through various cuts and decreased expenses, the H. A. A. has been able to effect a saving of $210,000 in this sum, cutting its budgeted expenditures for the current year from $886,000 to about $676,000.

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Sutter Extended In All-South Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 25—For the second straight day, Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, third ranking player in the United States and seeded first in all the all-South tennis tournament at the Miami Biltmore Country Club here, was extended to win the second set of his match. Yesterday Sutter met with little trouble in winning the first set from Richard Covington of Asheville, N. C., at 6—1, but was forced to display his best strokes to take the second set and the match at 8—6.

Gustave Vollmer of Havana, Cuban champion and Davis Cup player, was the first of the seeded group to be eliminated. Yesterday Vollmer bowed to Carroll Turner, star Miami district player, after a three-set battle, which was scored at 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

Jay L. Cohn of Santa Monica, Calif., and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers, Count George du Manoir of Paris, Dr. Philip B. Hawk of New York were among the other winners yesterday. The summary:

ALL-SOUTH TENNIS SINGLES TOURNAMENT—Second Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, won by default from Buck Grimm, Fort Lauderdale.

Ray White, Tampa, defeated Larry Larson, Miami, 6—2, 6—1.

John Nixon, Miami, defeated Joe Albro, Miami, 6—3, 6—2.

Jay L. Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Searle Barnett, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Count George du Manoir, Paris, 6—2, 6—1.

Dr. Phillip B. Hawk, New York, defeated David Fairfield, Miami, 6—2, 7—5.

Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Carl Hartridge, Orlando, 6—0, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Richard Covington, Asheville, N. C., 6—1, 8—6.

Joe Whalen, Miami, defeated J. Nielson, Miami, 6—0, 6—0.

Gus Feuer, Miami, defeated Glenn Wilson, Miami, 6—0, 6—4.

Carroll Turner, Miami, defeated Gustave Vollmer, Havana, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

KANSAS RETAINS CONFERENCE LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Jan. 25—The University of Kansas defeated Iowa State College here last night, 35 to 20, to retain its lead in the "Big Six" Conference race. Kansas used a fast-breaking attack and many long shots to outsmart the Cycyones' zone defense. The score at the half was Kansas 20, Iowa State 10. The summary:

KANSAS	IOWA STATE
Harrington, Curd, lf	rg, Hood
Wells, rf	lg, Dills, Loufek
Johnson, c	c, Wegner
Schaake, Klaas, lg	rf, Thomson, Anderson
Benn, Gray, rg	lf, Ludwig, Jones, Batman

Score—Kansas 35, Iowa State 20. Goals from floor—Harrington 6, Wells 3, Johnson 3, Gray 3, Schaake, Benn for Kansas; Ludwig 2, Wegner 2, Batman, Anderson, Hood for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Johnson for Kansas; Wegner 2 Hood 2, Dills, Thomson for Iowa State. Official—E. C. Quigley, St. Mary's.

REARDON SIGNS CONTRACT

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (AP) — John A. "Beans" Reardon, veteran National League umpire, has received his 1933 contract, signed it and mailed it back to President John A. Heydler in New York.

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Looking through the advertisements of past decades is like turning the leaves of a history book—both draw a lucid picture of progress through the years.

So far as the automobile industry is concerned, the contrast between the advertisements of 1903, for instance, and those appearing in connection with the 1933 Boston Automobile Show, depict a growth so remarkable as to stir fantastic pictures of what the future motorcar may look like.

Comparing the picture of any 1903 car with that of any smart, streamline model showing at Mechanics Building furnishes some idea to the motorist of the shackles of limitation from which the motor world has shaken itself loose over a span of 25 years.

Yet one reads in the 1908 Year Book that "it is generally assumed that the limits of automotive development have been reached."

Dealers at the Boston show contend that such suppositions, so prevalent at an early stage in automotive development, are pardonable. The modesty of present-day engineers, they say, is due to their awareness of the infinite possibilities of their subject. This is in contrast to the attitude of manufacturers in the early days, some of whom thought that vibration had been sufficiently reduced if two riders could conduct a conversation, even though it be with a maximum expenditure of vocal energy.

Reduced Vibrations

Today, enginers lay claim to having reduced car vibrations to a considerable degree but a car builder about the time when Henry Ford was first being heard of boldly declared in his advertising that "vibration" had been eliminated.

He also claims to have built a car to run and "it does." One can sense the burst of pride in the last two words. How far the car would run was tactfully avoided although in an advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor of 1909, manufacturers of the Chalmers-Detroit "Forty" published a letter from one of their customers expressing great satisfaction that "it has carried us 8063 miles so far and barring punctures nothing ever happened to cause a moment's delay on the road." As an aftermath, the customer declared that the car was still in good shape.

These days, manufacturers are comparing their cars to something fleet and graceful such as the greyhound, whippet, "Flying Cloud" or airplane, but Pierce-Arrow, in 1909, drew a comparison between its new car and the Boston Opera House which had just been completed. This playhouse, the advertisement read, "is no more replete in elegance, comfort, beauty and stability than Pierce-Arrow enclosed cars."

"Only the pedals to push" was Overland's challenge to the bicycle in an advertisement of 1909. Compared to the models of today, shifting gears in 1909 was an arduous undertaking, although Overland made the courageous declaration then that "it is just as easy as rolling off a log to change speeds with our form of transmission."

Year-Round Service

All-year-round service was an advertising point as early as 1904, when there were only 50,000 cars in operation in the United States. "Behold it in all its beauty and strength" is the title appearing under another one of those 1909 cars. Following the claim of durability, great stress was placed on the fact that "a jack and full set of tools" was furnished. A horn, gas lamps and magneto were other accessories.

The New York show of 1909 in its advertising emphasized the large exhibit of 47 cars and 26 motorcycles. In the Boston show there are 350 cars valued at $500,000.

Franklin, in 1903, declared that "we started three years ago with a 4-cylinder, air-cooled car and have never made anything else."

"At that time," the ad stated, "it was the only four-cylinder made in the United States. Manufacturers claimed that four cylinders were unnecessary as well as expensive. It is a matter of fine and successful engineering; the economical and thorough application of power, so that none of it is wasted." Manufacturers today rejoice that they utilize some 60 per cent of the potential power of a gasoline engine.

Probably one of the most poignant signs of the times in 1900 was the announcement in a Boston newspaper that a large department store had "tied itself to the lightning," a vivid way of saying that it had exchanged its horses for electric trucks. At that time this was an occasion for a street parade. Today, the truck constitutes a street procession which seemingly has no ending.

And This Was Only 30 Years Ago

CHALMERS-DETROIT
"FORTY"
Four Cylinder, 40 Horse Power Touring Car, five passengers, selective type transmission, 113-inch wheel base, 34x4 wheels and tires, $2750
THE FORDMOBILE with detachable tonneau, $850
Board, one year $180.00
Gasoline, one year $35.00
Oldsmobile

All Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Left—A Chalmers of Some 30 Years Ago of Which Manufacturers Claimed "Repair Bills Are Almost Nothing." Customers Writing In About This Car Declared That "It Has Carried Us 8063 Miles and, Barring Punctures, Never Caused Delay on the Road." Upper Right—In Referring to This Ford, Advertisements of 30 Years Ago Marked It as "Boss of the Road," Having Overcome All "Drawbacks Such as Jolt, Common to Other Auto Carriages." Lower—"Nothing to Watch but the Road" is the Ambitious Statement Made by Manufacturers of This 1903 Oldsmobile. Its Economical Advantage Over the Horse Was Widely Advertised as Follows: "It Does the Work of Six Horses at an Average Cost for Gasoline of $35 a Year. Board for One Horse Costs $180 a Year."

Emergency Fund Reaches $1,035,417

The Boston Emergency Relief Campaign Fund passed its first million dollar mark yesterday, it was reported from headquarters. The fund now totals $1,035,417 and represents an increase of about $132,000 since yesterday.

A number of large contributions from industrial firms in the city is evidence, officials said, that business organizations are solidly behind the campaign. Additional reports that firms which did not contribute last year are now giving this year, is given as further proof of solid business support.

A number of volunteer workers have joined the ranks of those soliciting contributions, it was said. There is a particular need for women workers at the women's division in the Hotel Statler. Headquarters for the entire campaign are at 31 Milk Street.

MOUNTVERNONESTATE MAPPED BY PROFESSOR

Research carried on at Mount Vernon, the Virginia home of George Washington, gave material enabling Prof. Morley J. Williams of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture to draw up the first plans of the original homestead since Washington's own time. These are now on public exhibition in the Robinson Hall Annex, Harvard University and include hitherto unknown details about Mount Vernon as it was when first occupied by the first president in pre-revolutionary days.

Excavations conducted by Professor Williams show that the original estate from 1760 to 1785 was much smaller than it is today, and the gardens of entirely different character. Remains were discovered which indicate that the original layout was of the medieval type, with low boundary walls. In 1875, Mount Vernon was greatly altered and expanded to accommodate the increasing number of visitors. At that time the gardens were completely altered to their present informal English style.

Germany and Holland Demand Clean Films

(Continued from Page 1)

a reasonably accurate representation of conditions in the United States.

"A clear distinction must be drawn between motion pictures which make some pretense of interpreting the American scene and those which merely happen to have been produced in American studios," an official in close contact with the problem of German exhibitors and American producers explained.

Few Reflect Conditions

"There are many pictures where the stories happen to be laid in America but comparatively few where the plots and incidents purport to be characteristic of conditions in the United States. For these few the responsibility certainly lies with American audiences. As long as the demand in theaters in the United States makes such pictures possible, patrons of those same theaters should certainly not decry the effect of these same films in foreign lands."

The "screen relationship" between the United States and Germany is deeply affected by the quota restrictions. At present only between 40 and 60 American feature-length pictures can be imported by Germany in a year.

Of this number, only half may be transferred into German dialogues. This restricts exhibition of many of Hollywood's German-language films to the larger centers where audiences can understand English, although the limitation is partly overcome by the use of German titles on the pictures in connection with the English dialogue.

American Films Losing Netherlands Prestige By Low-Grade Subjects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The demand for American films shows a marked decline in the Netherlands in reaction to a series of "crime and corruption" pictures which flooded the market last year.

Coincident with the decrease in popularity of the American film a growth is recorded in the utilization of German films.

Between June, 1931, and May, 1932, the Dutch Central Bureau for Film Censorship, a Government office, which has to examine every picture that is to be shown in the Netherlands, pronounced a ban on not less than one-half of all the so-called American underworld and depraved "modern youth" films.

In 1931 more than 200 big American films were imported in the Netherlands and 509 smaller ones. Of the 200 big films more than 10 per cent dealt with bootlegging, crime, juvenile depravity, and corruption.

It is remarkable that not only the Dutch censor—who rejects films when they have a tenor which is injurious to good morals and law—vetoed the majority of the underworld and "bad-youth" films, but the Dutch public deserted those cinemas where the remaining underworld pictures were shown.

Public Lost Interest

The reason is that the public rapidly became satiated with this subject. Another reason is that a good deal of the American "slang" spoken in these films is difficult to understand. In addition, if there is no "hit" song in a film today it has little chance of popularity in the Netherlands. The German films meet this demand for a "Schlager" song, which is enhanced by the fact that the German language is easier understood.

In the few months of the new production year—August, 1932-May, 1933—that have lapsed, five American underworld films have been rejected by the Dutch censor. The guiding policy underlying the censor's decisions is that no films shall be released for use in Dutch cinemas, which are merely a demonstration of all sorts of evil, with no element of good in them.

The title of some striking examples of American crime films that have been prohibited by the Dutch censor since June, 1931, include:

Films Under Ban

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Night Court," "Freaks," "The Secret Six," "Her Man," "Our Modern Brides," "The Beast of the City," "One Day to Live."

These films were prohibited, according to the censor, because of their delineation of vice and crime, corruption in American courts, underworld activities, depraved youth, bootlegging and other vicious tendencies.

Films which were admitted after serious cuttings included "In Bad Company," "Young Sinners," "City Streets," "Women of All Nations," "Hell's Angels." "Hell's Angels" was cut by one-third because it was considered to contain propaganda against Germany.

According to information from the official Dutch censor bureau, one Hollywood company can hardly sell a picture in the Netherlands at present because its productions run so much to underworld themes.

Buck Animal Film Barred in Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The animal film "Bring 'em Back Alive," produced by the American animal collector, Mr. Frank Buck, has been banned in Germany. Action by the German Animal Defense League led to an investigation before the federal motion picture censor.

Experts who viewed the film testified that the fights between animals were not of a type which would naturally take place and had apparently been artificially forced. In addition to the maltreatment of the animals it was contended that the picture was thus of "sensational" rather than "educational" character.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Lawrence W. Vosburg, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. E. M. Waugh, Providence, R. I.
Jessie E. Reed, Washington, R. I.
Idamae Oberlin, New York, N. Y.

MEXICAN COTTON DUTY CUT

MONTERREY, Mex., Jan. 25—Duty on cotton imported into Mexico has been reduced 25 per cent.

Issue of Security Up to Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

be the first to violate the neutrality if an American citizen were involved.

It therefore seems likely that the islands will have to rely for protection upon an outside power. General treaties of protection have singularly failed to protect Manchuria, and in the course of time it seems possible that the Philippines might be regarded as quite as vital an area to Japan as Manchuria has been in the past. They offer an outlet for population, a store of undeveloped resources and an opportunity for other nations to gain a menacing foothold at Japan's very door. For these reasons, Japan might not be willing to remain aloof.

How far treaties or paper promises would serve to protect the islands, is therefore open to question. They might have to rely on a great nation, either on its prestige or upon its armaments. Which nation—Japan, Britain, France, the Netherlands, China or the United States—will the islanders choose?

Task for Statesmanship

If the Independence Bill passes the Filipino Legislature, to be followed by drafting and approval of a constitution, it will clearly be the task of the United States to redouble in the succeeding 10 years all its efforts of the last 30 to build up a basis of statehood. Ten years is time enough for the present Far Eastern picture to alter amazingly.

If, as Japan contends, the chief trouble in Asia is weakness in a large state—China—then the trouble can only be increased by the addition of a weak little state. The coasts of Asia are hardly an ideal nursery for democracy or independence.

Moreover, restless peoples in French Indo-China, in the Dutch East Indies, in India and in China are all affected by the Philippine example. There was little gratitude in London, Paris or The Hague when Congress cut loose the Philippines.

But if a new and constructive relationship between the islands and the United States can be worked out, based on mutual comprehension and mutual consent, this example may be valuable to the other colonial peoples of the East.

Michigan Expert Foresees Ban on Philippines Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 25—Filipinos, disliking the Philippine independence bill, may fail to act on the terms offered by the bill, it is stated here by Prof. Joseph R. Hayden of the political science department, University of Michigan, a student of Philippine affairs. He characterized the bill, passed over President Hoover's veto, as a "selfish measure serving special interests in this country," and not the islands or the United States as a whole.

Three features of the bill enable the islanders to decline its offer of independence, says Professor Hayden. The Philippine Legislature is authorized, but not commanded, to call a convention to draft a constitution within one year. Even if the constitution is written within the year, it must meet with the approval of the President of the United States and must be ratified by a plebiscite of the islands within two years of Jan. 17. Resentment of the Filipinos may cause them to fail to call the convention, to write an unacceptable constitution or to act adversely in the plebiscite, he states.

Unfair provisions, as viewed by many Filipinos, include the right of this country to have a permanent military base in the Philippines; that for 10 years previous to the time independence finally takes effect American goods in unlimited quantities shall be allowed to enter the islands tariff free, although limitations are set on their most important exports to us; that during these 10 years Americans may enter the Philippines unrestricted, while only 50 Filipinos are to be allowed to enter this country; and that during the 10 years that United States will maintain sovereignty in the Philippines, America will exercise a large measure of control over internal affairs and regulate the international relations of the islands.

Independence under the conditions of the present bill would mean that the islands might soon become an international bone of contention in the Orient, while the trade regulations might very possibly mean the complete economic collapse of the islands, followed by chaos, Professor Hayden declares.

ECONOMIC WARS FOUND IN WAY OF ARMS CUTS

Dr. Buell Addresses the Foreign Affairs School at Radcliffe College

As long as nations are fighting economic wars with each other, they will not be in the humor to sacrifice their military power, Dr. Raymond L. Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, said today at the Foreign Affairs School at Radcliffe College. His topic was "The Effect of French Proposals for Disarmament."

"So long as Japan is not reproved for defying the Covenant, the Anti-War Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty," Dr. Buell continued, "a feeling of insecurity will prevail, making the reduction of armaments impossible. Thus, whether the Arms Conference, meeting at the end of this month at Geneva, succeeds in concluding a reduction agreement, depends largely upon the outcome of the Manchurian question on the one hand, and the world economic conference on the other.

"On the other hand, if the League and the United States are bold enough to pronounce a moral judgment on Japan's acts in Manchuria; and if they are willing to impose a boycott on arms and loans both to Manchoukuo and to Japan, then a foundation will be erected on which it will be possible to base a disarmament treaty.

Another Basis Laid

"Likewise, if the world economic conference succeeds in stabilizing currencies, reducing traiffs and taking other measures to restore the processes of economic coöperation, another basis will be laid for disarmament.

"The American people must learn that reduction of armaments cannot take place unless other world problems are at the same time solved. If this country really wishes the reduction of armaments, it should enact the Capper resolution authorizing the President to impose measures of non-intercourse against an aggressor state; likewise it must readjust the inter-allied debts and take other commercial measures to strengthen the economic fabric of the world.

"In short, the reduction of armaments depends upon the growth of international good will and confidence, which is impossible in a world torn by economic anarchy and distress."

Prof. Franklin Ebersole, professor of finance at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and a specialist in bank management, discussed the policy of the United States on war debts, saying in part: "The fundamental problem in the collection of our foreign political debts, like the problem of reparation, has not been, as has so often been said, to determine and readjust the amount to be paid but, on the contrary, to adjust the ideas, feelings and expectations of the signatories to the agreements. The basic problem therefore is not economic, but largely psychological and political. How much time must elapse before an effective majority in the United States will recognize this fact is an interesting speculation.

By Indirect Method

"The annuities paid under the Dawes and Young plans were met wholly by the indirect method of borrowing abroad; in fact, it is believed that Germany borrowed, on government and private account combined, about $2 for every $1 paid on reparation account under these plans. When the investment demand of the American market for long-term foreign issues subsided, American bankers maintained the volume for a time by taking short-term credits, and the unwillingness of the American investment market and American banks to make additional advances precipitated the whole questions. It will probably be necessary to provide inducement for popular approval by American voters.

"To sacrifice our portion of the annuities, although we do not effect the collection thereof directly, and to assume a larger or longer burden of federal taxation may require some concessions by Europe as to armaments. Such concessions, even if more apparent than real, would in all probability assure the enthusiastic support of the American public for any reasonable new plan."

It was stated yesterday that the dramatic presentation of "China-Japan, and the League of Nations" would take place in Agassiz House Thursday evening; this was a mistake. The program is scheduled for 2:30 p. m. Thursday and, since the enrollment at the school now taxes the limits of the Agassiz Theater, where sessions are held, members who wish to witness this "Assembly," under the direction of Prof. Manley O. Hudson, should remember the time and come early.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

CONNECTICUT

Greenwich: Greenwich High School, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

MASSACHUSETTS

Arlington (auspices First Church, Cambridge): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.
Newton: Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Drama to Depict Women's Revolt

A drama interpreting the revolt of womanhood, and based on an authentic Indian legend will be given by students of Boston University, Emerson School of Oratory and the Newton Theological Seminary at the Y. W. C. A. theater in Boston in the afternoon and evening of Jan. 26.

The drama is called "The Red Swan" and was written by the Rev. Edward Tallmadge Root for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Church Societies.

The principal rôle will be taken by Miss Muriel Woodward. The cast is made up of amateurs and there is a considerable company of soloists and a chorus to sing the incidental music, all taken from authenticated original sources. The drama has been produced by Mrs. Eleanor Wood Whitman.

LANDSCAPE SOCIETY CONCLUDES SESSIONS

The American Society of Landscape Architects closed its three-day annual meeting today at a business session in the Hotel Commander, Cambridge. Most of the meeting was taken up with discussions of means of helping landscape architects during the present business recession.

Yesterday, two illustrated lectures and a motion picture talk were presented at Robinson Hall, Harvard University. Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke spoke on "Westchester County (N. Y.) Parkways." The society's illustrated traveling lecture was presented for the first time by Mr. Raph E. Griswold. In the "talkie" Mr. Charles W. Eliot spoke on "The Future Park System for Washington and its Environs."

LEHIGH VALLEY NET LOSS

Lehigh Valley preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net loss of $3,933,042 after taxes and charges, compared with a net loss of $2,261,045 in 1931. December net was $54,588, compared with a net loss of $489,747 in December, 1931.

RUSSIA NEEDS FOOD IN FACE OF FAIR CROPS

Fight for Grain Said to Supersede Fight for Industrialization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Russia is today experiencing a food shortage without failure of crops, according to a memorandum on the food crisis in the U. S. S. R., compiled from official Soviet information by the bureau of research on Russian economic conditions of the University of Birmingham.

Large-scale farming has been tried in Russia before, the memorandum points out, but has always resulted in failure. The big state farms of the early days of the Revolution were only made possible by government subsidies, it declares.

Contrary to its usual practice, the Soviet Government has not yet published the official figures for the 1931 harvest, the memorandum continues. This is probably due to the fact that "the aspirations of the Soviet Government failed to materialize."

In addition to the collectivization of agriculture, the "system of compulsory deliveries of grain at prices fixed by the Government proved deterimental." Free market prices have jumped ahead of fixed prices. "The more the fixed and free prices differ, the less, of course, is the peasant willing to deliver his produce at fixed prices."

In 1931 and 1932, "fixed prices for grain were but 14 per cent, or 10 per cent, or even less of the market value." Consequently "the supply of grain at such prices amounted in the eyes of the peasant to expropriation of the produce of his labors."

As a result of the policy pursued, the memorandum states, the amount of grain available a head is now 4.41 centners for the urban areas and 2.90 for the rural areas. In 1913, the figures were 3.64 and 4.30 respectively.

"It is symptomatic of the times," the memorandum concludes "that the 'fight for industrialization' has now been superseded by the 'fight for grain.'"

PITTSBURGH

When Men Say—O. K.
It's because we iron full dress smartness into every day shirts. Experience the satisfaction of wearing professionally ironed shirts and feel well dressed all day. They cost less when included in the family bundle.
NORTH SIDE LAUNDRY CO.
Winifred Street at Success
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Better phone FAIRFAX 3810 today

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For the business men and women and also the busy shopper at Van Dyk's. Tasty sandwiches, plate lunches and fancy desserts.
SPECIAL
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Quality Shoes
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PERFECT Laundries of Pittsburgh
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Persian Sarouks are the most talked of and highly prized of all types of Oriental rugs. There are beauties and rare bargains at such a price.
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Author of
"A Fortune to Share"
Will Lecture at
Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Monday, January 30, 8:15 P. M.
TICKETS: MELLORS MUSIC STORE on and after January 23rd, $1.10 and 55c, including tax.

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There is no trace of a smear on silver cleaned with Goddard's Plate Powder. It produces a perfect polish combined with the utmost cleanliness.
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Hardy Flowering Shrubs
give a permanent stability to the garden, besides being beautiful. Therefore plant more and order from
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The Store for everything in Ladies' and Kiddies' Wear. Also Soft Furnishings, Household Linens, China, Glass, Trunks, Stationery, Sports Equipment, etc. Visitors to Croydon should make a point of seeing the Aerodrome and Afterwards Rendezvous at
GRANT'S RESTAURANT
Prior to Walking through the Store
GRANT BROS. LTD., High St., Croydon, England
Agents for POTTER & MOORE'S 1749 Mitcham Lavender Water

Taste the delight of CARSONS
Pick any chocolate from a box of Carsons and you will know at once that you have found fine chocolates—the covering of smooth chocolate gives way to delicately-flavoured centres that delight the palate in a way no other sweetmeat ever has! If your confectioners do not stock Carsons, they will gladly get them for you.
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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Your Turn to Make a Speech

IV—Shall We Gesture?

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"SHALL we gesture?" question for the public is an important speaker. If this word is used to include bodily expression in general the answer is an unqualified, "yes." It cannot be answered correctly by a speaker's standing still as if glued to the floor It is natural for the body, as well as the voice, to express thought. To try to inhibit all action on the platform (as do some inexperienced speakers) is unnatural and results in extreme awkwardness and sometimes even in purposeless movement. Instead, the body should be allowed to express freely.

It should, however, be taught to say what we want it to say. If we feel kindly it should not express coldness, if we feel sympathy it should not express austerity, if we feel happy it should not express stiffness and dullness. The desirability of freeing the body so completely that it becomes an obedient servant cannot be emphasized too strongly to one who wishes to become an effective speaker.

It is really, therefore, not suppression but control that the speaker wants. "Naturalness on the platform," as Woolbert puts it, "is a matter of doing exactly as you want to do." The ability and readiness to express thought through bodily action during one's entire speech is of inestimable value. It gives a great sense of animation to the speaker even if there may not be much actual movement. It arouses and interests a sleepy audience and helps to hold its attention. It does much to set the speaker free to release the depths of feeling which is to persuade his listeners to higher issues.

From One's Thinking

Many people are naturally "more expressive" than others. What would be correct and natural for one might seem gushing and overdone in another. For this reason no hard and fast rules can be given as to just how much or how little action is to be used. Nor is it safe for anyone to prescribe to another certain specific gestures to be introduced into his speech at stated places in order to produce some preconceived effect. Bodily expression is individual and should result from one's own thinking. All sincere gesture must grow out of the speech or the necessity of the occasion or the demand of the audience and cannot be artificially injected or plastered on.

How then can one learn to make sincere, free, and purposeful gestures?

At one excellent school the first year of the course in bodily expression is given over to "freeing the student"; the second is spent in "refining the action." This suggests the proper procedure for the inexperienced speaker. Below are given several little helps that will assist him toward freedom and control.

A Few Helps

1. Practice giving active, warm, sympathetic response to what is being said to you in your daily contacts. This is called technically "radiation." Many people have consciously tried to inhibit all this action (or response) through a mistaken sense that unresponsiveness and coldness is poise. To "loosen up" in private life will help these people much to become free on the platform.

2. Study the high-class motion picture actors and actresses who are known for the excellence of their pantomime. One can well afford to sit through a performance several times, just to study the effects that an artist can produce through purposeful gesture. Charlie Chaplin is a notable example of this.

3. Work out some little "stories" of your own and tell them through pantomime without any vocal accompaniment. In these, of course, all "properties" are imaginary. Wait on a guest at dinner; sweep and dust a room; measure some goods, tie it up in a package and hand it to the customer, etc.

4. Act out certain characters whom you have read about, whose characteristics you know well, expressing through the body only the thoughts that they are supposed to have: Scrooge counting his money, Barbara Frietchie waving her flag; Columbus searching for the distant shore, etc.

In working out these last two exercises it is very helpful to have a friend present who can tell you whether or not your body is speaking truly.

In "Better Speech," by Woolbert and Weaver, is a chapter on pantomime which contains many other suggestions for stories to tell through bodily expression.

This is the fourth of 12 articles appearing on Wednesdays. The fifth continues the subject of gesture.

Keystone-Underwood

FROCKS FOR STREET AND AFTERNOON

The frock above, from Bonwit Teller, expresses a new harmony, gray and garnet. Gray dull ribbed crepe is the material used, the round collar, cuffs and belt now being of garnet corduroy. Garnet pumps and a gray knit beret with a garnet quill complete the costume. The black velvet afternoon frock at the right, shown by Bergdorf Goodman, is interestingly designed to emphasize the molded diaphragm. This is achieved by long scarfs which cross in front and again in the back, tying at the side. The high neck line is stressed by two gardenias.

By Frederick Bradley

Joel Feder

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

FOR ALL-DAY WEAR

The dress at the left may be worn with its own tailored walking jacket or with a long coat. The blouse portion is of white satin, the belt bow set off with a sparkling buckle. The costume is ideal for a woman with many engagements, for it can be worn throughout the day. The frock above, offered by Bonwit Teller, is of royal blue matelasse crepe.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"KNOW your roadsides intimately. Love them intelligently. Care for them diligently." Such was the advice given recently to the club women of Massachusetts by James H. Taylor, landscape adviser in the department of public works of the State.

Mr. Taylor reminded his hearers that "the roadside comprises all that you can see from the road," which makes roadside beautification sometimes a very large order indeed. By the use of lantern slides he showed how to "paint pictures with an ax," illustrating how deadwood, unsightly sign boards and other objects that mar the beauty of our roadsides might be replaced by flowering shrubs, green sloping banks and a few vines climbing over concrete abutments.

Roadside Furnishings

Club women were called, by the speaker, "the soap and water of the highways." "Just rearrange the furnishings of your roadsides as you do, at housecleaning time, the furnishings of your homes," he said very easily, and then facetiously admitted that it might not be quite as simple a matter as it sounded when said by "mere man."

The satisfactory completion of a bit of roadside beautification, is, according to Mr. Taylor, but the beginning of a big task, the important part of which is to instill into a "race of road racers" an appreciation of the improvement.

Beautification Program

Massachusetts club women are inaugurating an out-of-door beautification program which is to be one of the main objectives of the next nine months. The women of the western part of the State have already accomplished a great deal along this line and they attended a recent meeting to give their sisters of the eastern section of the State some suggestions as to procedure and methods which experience has taught them.

A Boston newspaper is coöperating with the women by offering awards in several classes of endeavor, such as individual effort, organizations coöperating with city, town or State and combined efforts of abutting towns or cities.

Suggestions

Some of the suggestions which may be of help to others who are contemplating a similar project were as follows:

The community service committee of a club may very well act as the advance guard of the project; cleaning up and getting ready for the conservation committee to begin actual work.

Always work in coöperation with, and under the advice of, town and state officials and experts.

Seek the coöperation of every organization in town.

If anyone seems to be indifferent to, or opposed to, the project, "put him on a committee quick," and get him to working with you.

Let each interested organization, after consulting with the central committee, select the particular project which it will undertake.

Take a small project at first and stick to it until it is accomplished. Better 50 feet of roadway well improved than a larger area unfinished.

It is sometimes a good plan to look first to the entrances of a town, trying to see them through the eyes of a stranger, asking yourself if you would gain a pleasing impression of the town if you were entering it for the first time.

* * *

Next Wednesday, in this column some of the improvements that have already been accomplished will be mentioned, as suggestions for the same, or further, work along the beautification line.

Some Winter Sports Outfits

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE first essential in the winter sports outfit is a material that is both snow- and wind-proof. Experienced sportsmen, from their experience, have, from time to time, suggested many improvements in the kit, and these the makers often have adopted, thus providing additional comfort for the wearers. The designs now insure that there shall be no place where snow can lodge and no opening that it can get inside. Wind flaps and "snickers" add much to the wearer's comfort where such things as pockets must be arranged for. One of the most popular weatherproof cloths is "slimber," made by Burberry. It is silky to the touch, light in weight, and strong. The suit shown in the illustration is made of this fabric, with hat and mitts to match. Under the coat is worn a soft cashmere wool jersey.

A wide range of colors is obtainable in these sports fabrics, the most popular combination being black and orange. When a suit is lined with the same material it becomes a reversible garment: black may be effectively lined with orange and suggests four possible changes. For instance, one may wear black trousers and an orange coat, or vice versa, all black, or all orange. A blue fleck material finds favor with some, and bright green looks well in the snow. Caps and mitts are made to match in weatherproof material. The most comfortable style of head gear is a cap with a wide peak that shades the light. Bright light wool caps and scarfs look attractive, but are unsuitable for skiing or tobogganing, because the snow clings to them and then melts.

For outdoor skating many materials in the ordinary winter ranges are suitable. An "umbrella" skirt fitting tightly to a low hipline is one of the most practical styles. Pleats are much used, but they tend to lose their shape. In the choice of colors a somber tone is usual, allowing a woolly cap and scarf to supply the bright touches. Styles are workmanlike. Short jackets are worn finished with nickel buttons or fastenings. A black corduroy-velvet skirt looks well with a gay woolly jumper.

A smart jumper from Fortnum and Mason shows the body of the jumper in a dark tone merging into a light wave-line yoke in two shades. The line takes in the shoulders and the top of the sleeves, giving the popular wide effect. A black model made in this way has the yoke in red and shell-pink, while one in black, gray and white, and another in dark green vanishing into duck's-egg-green, worn with a cap in red and shell-pink and black mitts, to match the skirt, is pleasing. The wide shoulder effect appears in many knitted jumpers. It is carried out by having the rib worked in a diagonal line from shoulder to center front, thus forming a V, the line being taken to the point of the shoulder. Knitted jumpers show many styles in sleeves. Some models have a puff, either at the elbow or higher up the arm. A dark-tone model may have a puff at the elbow in two light tones which give a stripe effect and accentuate the movement.

For most purposes the popular colors for sweaters and fancy jumpers are Chinese-red and orange. These find a place in most outfits for winter sports.

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Corbett, London

Skiing Suit of Snow- and Wind-Proof Fabric Made by Burberry, With One-Sided Rever Effect in Black Lined With Orange.

Convention Manager For Hotels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"WANTED: A man for the position of hotel convention manager in one of the Chicago hotels. Hotel experience desirable but not necessary."

Seven years ago Mrs. Gertrude Cummings looked at that advertisement with interest. The central division of the American Red Cross, of which she was campaign manager, was soon to be closed. She must find another job. This was just the type of work that she thought she would like to do. To be sure, she had never heard of a woman being a convention manager, but someone must always blaze the trail, someone be a pioneer. Was there any such thing, she wondered, as a "man's work" or a "woman's work"? She made up her mind. She was going after this kind of employment.

When her affiliation with the Red Cross came to an end, she was able to get a position with the Congress Hotel. Circumstances obliged her to give up this particular job, but she did not give up her purpose of making her career in the hotel field. Something over a year went by. During this time she was able to take a short course in social administration. When she was ready to go to work again, she secured the position of organizing the bureau of conventions for the Palmer House, which had just been rebuilt. She stayed there nearly three years and then moved back to the Congress, as convention manager for it.

Specialized Field

There are very few women in this field. "But in 20 years—yes, in 10 years—" says Mrs. Cummings, "it will be a different story. It is a kind of work that women ought to be able to do very well. It requires a penchant for economy, concern for the comfort of others, constant alertness in assimilating new ideas, aggression tempered with tact, a sympathetic understanding of the other fellow's needs, and a capacity for detail."

She makes it plain that her work is not primarily the work of "hostess" or social executive. The work of convention manager is essentially different and requires other qualities. It is true that in certain details it overlaps the hostess idea, but first and foremost it means that she must get out and secure business for her house, working on terms of equality with the men who represent other hotels.

Lining up a convention is a campaign that sometimes runs over many months. It requires making dozens of contacts, selling yourself, your services, your good will, your house and its facilities. It involves knowing who are the key persons to see; when it is wise to make out-of-town trips; when to rest on one's oars and when to press persistently forward. It demands an ability to secure interviews against locked doors. It means being wide-awake, alert, courageous, tireless; and persevering at all times, most of all, against odds. But it also means the thrill of accomplishment when a convention is "landed." It means very, very hard work, but it also means very, very good pay.

Then after one has secured the convention—why, then one begins all over again on a new project! The United States Chamber of Commerce lists several thousand organizations. Files of the important ones are kept and must be constantly brought up to date. One must know which of these are good prospects and which are liable to choose one's city for their convention headquarters. Knowledge of current conditions and good judgment are essential every step of the way.

Clinching the Achievement

While securing conventions is the main part of Mrs. Cummings' work, there still remains the duty of seeing them successfully carried through.

"I believe that whatever success I have attained," she says, "may be attributed largely to the fact that I do not conceive my responsibilities to end with getting the business. I have a keen sense of obligation in carrying out agreements with my clientele. When they leave I want them to be satisfied that everything possible has been done for their comfort and success."

These duties include such services as helping to prepare publicity material of all kinds, notices for trade journals, brochures, news items and radio programs. Social events also must be arranged, such as theater and concert parties.

Although Mrs. Cummings believes that this is an excellent field for women, she makes it plain that it is an exacting vocation.

"I am single-minded so far as my work is concerned," she said. "No personal desires or social obligations ever take precedence over it."

One must have a flair for contacts. One must like people, and like to serve them, but always on a business basis. Men must be met on their own ground as "man to man."

It is a stimulating work, a broad experience. One hears subjects of all kinds discussed, from cabbages to kings. It takes mental adroitness to skip nimbly from the atmosphere of the National Association of Circus Fans to the viewpoint of the locomotive engineers or the numismatic experts.

There are many women today equipped for just such work. The greatest difficulty has been in the seeming opposition of the hotel men to give women a chance to prove what they can do. Right now especially, the hotel business needs expert publicity promoters. Why shouldn't this pressing need offer just the opportunity for women with the right kind of ability, to break down these walls of prejudice and prove that: "Wanted; a man," really means, "Wanted; anyone who can qualify"?

'A unique idea in the jackets of the dressier type of street costume is a square of organ pleats placed at the back of the waistline, standing out like a miniature bustle, albeit a bit higher than the usual position of that Victorian protuberance. This same idea is elaborated for the evening frocks of stiff satin on which it is extremely attractive. Some of these models have the organ pleats falling into folds which reach nearly to the edge of the skirt and in others the panel forms a train.

Seaside Holidays For Bush Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

Women in Adelaide, S. Australia have organized the Country Women's Association whose object is to keep contact with the wives of settlers, and brighten their outlook by parcels of literature and clothing, and by correspondence. The association is also raising funds for erecting shacks at the seaside at a nominal cost, where bush families may enjoy a sojourn. There are numerous children in the far-away areas who have never known the magic of the sea—only the long monotony of brown landscapes, burning sun, moving cattle and sheep, and isolated schools in the big scrub, but the cost of bringing a family to the city from outback is prohibitive in many cases where expensive board has to be paid.

The shacks will be furnished simply, and it is expected that the branches of the association will provide various useful and ornamental articles. All that the country women will have to pay will be a purely nominal rent sufficient to cover rates and cost of upkeep. This scheme will follow the lines of the Queensland plan and each family will manage its own shack quite independently of any supervision by a matron as is the case in similar camps in Victoria, New South Wales and Western Australia, where the families are accommodated in one large building. The other system, however, gives a sense of freedom and undisturbed family companionship.

One feature of the Queensland system which the South Australian Association hopes to emulate eventually is a hall with a library where parents may foregather for a quiet hour while the children are at play. In Queensland this is called the Pioneer Memorial Hall in honor of the early settlers who blazed the trail of outback development.

For an under-the-coat suit, a rabbit's-hair mixture has many advantages. Its tendency to cling closely to the figure eliminates the sense of bulk and stuffiness. The suit proper should be of a plain color, this color being brought into play again in the sheer knitted blouse. As the season advances, brown will be specially popular, with blouses of such striking contrasts as water-lily-green, lime, and orange-rust.

Gloves Up-to-Date

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

GLOVES, at the present moment, are a dominant style feature. In England particularly, they play so important a part in modern apparel that it is sometimes difficult to decide whether the gloves match the costume or the custume the gloves.

Gauntlets are still extremely fashionable, and are more exaggerated than ever, some being so large that they envelop the elbow. A gray skin carries a gauntlet of purple velvet; a brown kid, a gauntlet of terra-cotta velvet; a natural leather a gauntlet of dark and light jazz stripes running in slanting rows up the arm, while an ultra-smart white kid is finished off with a wide gaun let of black ponyskin piped with white.

Color today is as noticeable in gloves as in everything else. A lovely blue suede has a wristlet of gray fur to tone; a soft fawn lambskin a gauntlet lined with a bright shade, orange being particularly attractive. Bright velvet is also being used with decided effect, elbow-length gloves being carried out in emerald green and cerise, the palm of the hand, and inner sides of the fingers being of leather of the same shade.

A new idea in leather gloves is the pouched corduroy cuff which is drawn into a tight narrow leather hem above the wrist. Besides being smart and novel, these are warmer than the open cuff for winter wear. Silk linings for leather gloves are also making a strong appeal during the cold weather, silk being particularly warm to the fingers.

Among the fur gloves kangaroo has put in an appearance and looks smart and cozy. There is a new line in the fur wrists, which now open down the front in order that the two sides may fold neatly, one over the other.

The wear-clean glove is being shown in new designs and shades, with a long gauntlet cuff finished off with a smart stitched godet.

For riding or hard country wear, string-knitted gloves with a wool lining are popular.

Travel Togs for Pups

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE modern dog throughout Great Britain is as much a traveler as his master, and there are few motorcars on the road in these days which do not carry at least one dog passenger, which means that, to be properly equipped, the dog must have his luggage.

For the long journey, which may involve a whole day in the car with a week-end to follow, a traveling case called the "Bonzo Bag" has been designed. Its one compact compartment includes everything that the dog will need—a thermos flask for cold water, a biscuit tin, a drinking bowl, a food bowl, a comb, a brush and a towel, as well as his lead and rubber ball. To enhance the novelty of these cases a hand-painted portrait of the dog can be added to the cover, the brush, and the biscuit tin. An artist who is a specialist in painting dogs and horses and who has on several occasions been commissioned to make portraits of the pets belonging to members of the Royal Family, including the Prince of Wales's Cairn terrier, can be enlisted for these likenesses.

Cushions in the car will welcome the "dirty dog bag," which is a convenience after a picnic by the roadside, during which the canine traveler has enjoyed a good run round the fields, returning to the car wet and muddy. The bag, which is made of strong brown washable toweling, opens out flat for the dog to enter, and is then closed up to his neck with a zip fastener.. When not needed the bag can be inclosed in a flat case which, being of multi-colored stuff, tones with the upholstery of the car, making a useful additional cushion. Since big dogs get just as dirty as little dogs these bags are made in a variety of sizes, "de luxe" editions being fitted with comb, cloth and sponge.

Another useful dog requisite is the canvas carrier. This, however, is for small dogs only. The carrier is closed by means of a flap which passes over the dog's back and is secured by two clips. A strong handle is attached to either side. This carrier is not only useful in transport but helps to keep the dog warm and comfortable.

It is more than likely that on arriving at his destination no bed will be found for Bonzo, so it is wise to bring his own with him. Folding canvas beds which, when opened out, are supported by a wooden frame, take up very little room in the car, and insure a good night for the dog, and, incidentally, for his master too.

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THE HOME FORUM

Mr. Pontifex Inverted

MR. PONTIFEX is not exactly the type of companion one would choose for improving a shining hour or for dispelling a dull one. If I pick up my Samuel Butler occasionally, it is not so much to take pleasure in the gloomy rectitude of this Victorian father—whom Butler would have us believe to be typical of "most fathers" of the day—as to find in this intimate glimpse of a Victorian household little points of interest that naturally appeal to one whose childhood began in the latter days of the good Queen.

If you do not find this retrospective interest in Mr. Pontifex then, as you listen to such admonition as—"Don't give way to that restless desire for change which is the bane of so many people at the present day," and the like, rolling out in deep pontifical tones upon the head of his chastened, if not altogether quenched offspring—you will probably admire the sureness with which this English country rector constitutes himself the complete ogre for the new generation. You may even plume yourself with the thought that the present liberated age is well clear of the myopic parenthood of the Victorians.

I can still find the old interest in *The Way of All Flesh*, but I begin to feel a little uncertainty about Mr. Pontifex as an ogre. An ogre can only remain an ogre so long as he is taken seriously. Should a generation arise that has never felt the weight of a paternal yoke at all resembling that of Mr. Pontifex, the necessary touch of reality will not be found. The Pontifician tirades will merely seem ludicrous and the ogre will vanish. I should not be at all surprised to find some day that the Pontifex-ogre, with his canons of good conduct more rigidly unalterable than the Vedic Sutras, has gone and a new one, of an exactly opposite nature, has stepped into his place. The new ogre, whom I will designate for convenience Mr. Swiveller, will not be a country rector of immutable convictions, moving around as "a kind of human Sunday," but a city man of affairs, wearing a perpetual week-day bloom, alert and adaptable, whose convictions, like his motor cars, may be turned in at the end of the season and replaced by new ones. He is a pleasant fellow, not recognizable as an ogre by old-fashioned tokens. He imparts advice to his junior in appetizing doses and not more at a time than the youngster can swallow.

"I wouldn't let myself drop into settled opinions," he begins with some diffidence. "Settled opinions stifle enterprise. You need enterprise to keep up with progress today. You've got to be ready to seize upon the new thing, or you'll be left behind." Then, driving home the point with the added weight of documentary illustration: "Remember how they once set a flag-man to walk ahead of the road-engine; how they hissed *Tannhäuser* at its first appearance in Paris; how the early New Englanders of the Board Alley Theater days only consented to allow a theatrical representation of *Othello* when it was billed as a 'moral lecture in five acts.' See how foolish these obstructionists appear today. Whatever you do, don't be an obstructionist."

But Mr. Swiveller is an ogre. The youth knows he is an ogre. And, despite the attractiveness of the argument, he knows, or thinks he knows, that all Mr. Swiveller's adjustable convictions have not brought the world to a really satisfactory condition. Accordingly, he determines within himself to strike for a new kind of freedom along the lines of stability and form.

* * *

I was helped on a little with my picture of the coming ogre by a conversation which I had the other day with a young technicist. We were discussing the "talkies." I said I thought that the difficulty of bringing the mechanical voice into perfect relation with the two-dimensional shadow picture on the screen would always be present. My friend replied that the trouble was due to my having been first accustomed to the silent pictures. It would not exist for a new generation, born to the "talkies." The reasonableness of this reply, its characteristic readiness to look forward, was disarming. But I could not help finding its implications rather ominous. If a defect can become no-defect merely by slipping from one generation to the next, then we are left in the position of not being able to determine our own opinions or convictions until we have first found out the probable opinions of our children, or our grandchildren, or even our great-grandchildren! We shall have to walk about like Mr. Bellamy, craning our necks forward to 2000 odd A. D., and then twisting them back to look at ourselves from this forward-sighted angle. Possibly in view of the fact that so many of our current theater plays like to keep us in two or more centuries at one and the same time, this chronological maneuvering may not inconvenience us; but even so, I fear it may lead to difficulties in ordering our judgment, to unconscious driftings into dangerous waters.

Progress in some ways is not incompatible with drift in others. I remember Lecky, the once popular Irish historian, working up considerable Hibernian warmth over the progressive decadence of taste in Roman society in the palmy days of political and social progress, as shown in the circus spectacles. These attractions, he tells us, by almost imperceptible degrees, from generation to generation, became more brutalizing until the people were "absolutely unfit for those tranquil and refined amusements which usually accompany civilization."

Humanitarianism being one of our strong points, we are presumably in no danger of drifting into the weaknesses of Nero and his callous contemporaries, but we would naturally prefer to be sure that no drift of any kind is carrying us beyond our reckoning.

* * *

The usual way of measuring any drift, maritime or moral, is to find fixed landmarks to measure from. You may suggest that landmarks will not be easy to find in a world where everything seems to be changing; but one is inclined to see more things on the move than really are. A brief search among the less mobile, more universal elements of life will, I think, soon discover workable landmarks. In political history you will find that an indispensable basis for a smooth-running body politic has always been a people's genius for self-restraint. In the history of art, you will again find restraint or moderation, as an invariable accompaniment of taste in all great art. I do not know what universal element you may prefer in poetry—perhaps one suggested by John Cowper Powys: "It is of the very essence of poetry to remain saturated with all the historic human reactions, with every sort of old-world sentiment." Add to this poetic use of the traditional the humanitarianism, which is accepted by the Western world, and the element of faith, which we will assume to be accepted, and let us see where we have arrived.

We have a few rules for the age—for any age, whether it be stagnant or pelting along like a meteor. It must, if it would avoid dangerous drift, be governed by the universal element of self-restraint and moderation in politics and art. It must retain a certain love of the traditional. It must observe the rules of humanitarianism and the unbreachable moral precepts of faith. We may perhaps like to vary these rules and add to them. But we shall, I feel sure, find enough guideposts in them to make us independent of our great-grandchildren's views or of those of a protean ogre like Mr. Swiveller. Indeed, I believe that, in some such way as this, the young rebel against our new ogre will find his way back to stability. When he does, Mr. S. will brand him an obstructionist in vain, for the youth will have discovered that a certain amount of obstruction is no hindrance to progress, but a very natural and necessary retarding of the pace to allow humanity time to test its new devices and to use them to the best effect.

If you are thinking that my young friend is being caught in a Back-to-Pontifex move, you may rest at ease, Mr. Pontifex became an ogre, not because he was a Christian or a Victorian, but because he did not live up to the best teaching of either. As for Mr. Swiveller, he became an ogre because he did not realize that, in a changing world, some elements of faith must remain unchanged at whatever cost.

H. J. S.

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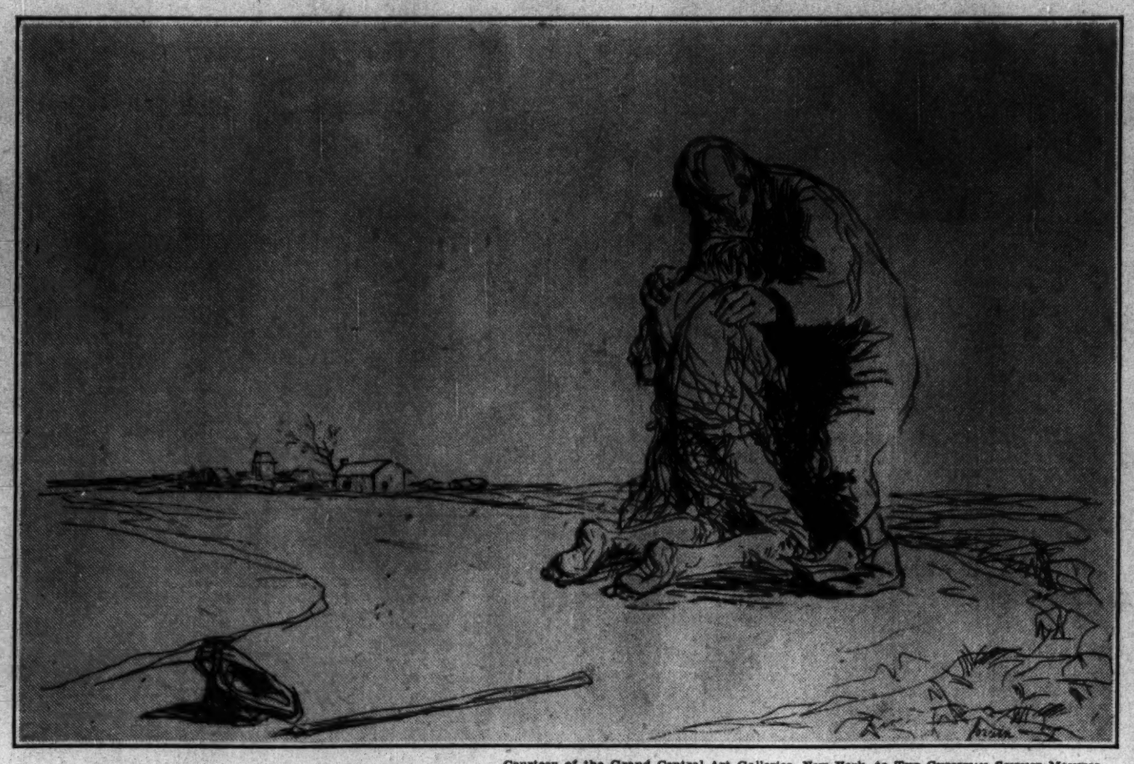

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"Le Retour de l'Enfant Prodigue" (The Prodigal's Return): From an Etching by Jean-Louis Forain

Ramona's Beautiful World

"Now, my Majella, we will gallop! Faster! faster! . . . When we are once in the Santa Margarita Cañon, I know a trail they will never find!"

Like the wind galloped Benito, —Alessandro half lying on his back, stroking his forehead, whispering to him, the horse snorting with joy; which were gladder of the two, horse or man, could not be said. And neck by neck with Benito came Baba. How the ground flew away under their feet! This was companionship, indeed, worthy of Baba's best powers. Not in all the California herds could be found two superber horses than Benito and Baba. A wild, almost reckless joy took possession of Alessandro. Ramona was half terrified as she heard him still talking, talking to Benito. For an hour they did not draw rein. Both Benito and Alessandro knew every inch of the ground. Then, just as they had descended into the deepest part of the cañon, Alessandro suddenly reined sharply to the left, and began climbing the precipitous wall. "Can you follow, dearest Majella?" he cried.

"Do you suppose Benito can do anything that Baba cannot?" she retorted, pressing on closely.

But Baba did not like it. Except for the stimulus of Benito ahead, he would have given Ramona trouble.

"There is only a little, rough like this, dear," called Alessandro, as he leaped a fallen tree, and halted to see how Baba took it. "Good!" he cried, as Baba jumped it like a deer. "Good! Majella! We have got the two best horses in the country. You'll see they are alike, when daylight comes. I have often wondered they were so much alike. They would go together splendidly."

After a few rods of this steep climbing they came out on the top of the cañon's south wall, in a dense oak forest comparatively free from underbrush. "Now," said Alessandro, "I can go from here to San Diego by paths that no white man knows. We will be near there before daylight."

Already the keen salt air of the ocean smote their faces. Ramona drank it in with delight. "I taste salt in the air, Alessandro," she cried.

"Yes, it is the sea," he said. "This cañon leads straight to the sea. I wish we could go by the shore, Majella. It is beautiful there. . . .

The shore of the Pacific Ocean for many miles north of San Diego is a succession of rounding promontories, walling the mouths of cañons, down many of which small streams make to the sea. These cañons are green and rich at bottom, and filled with trees, chiefly oak. Beginning as little more than rifts in the ground, they deepen and widen, till at their mouths they have a beautiful crescent of shining beach from an eighth to a quarter of a mile long. The one which Alessandro hoped to reach before morning was not a dozen miles from the old town of San Diego, and commanded a fine view of the outer harbor. When he was last in it, he had found it a nearly impenetrable thicket of young oak trees. Here, he believed, they could hide safely all day, and after nightfall ride into San Diego. . . . "All day, in that cañon, Majella can look at the sea," he thought; "but I will not tell her now, for it may be the trees have been cut down, and we cannot be so close to the shore."

It was near sunrise when they reached the place. The trees had not been cut down. Their tops, seen from above, looked like a solid bed of moss filling in the cañon bottom. The sky and the sea were both red. As Ramona looked down into this soft green pathway, it seemed, leading out to the wide and sparkling sea, she thought Alessandro had brought her into a fairy-land.

"What a beautiful world!" she cried; and riding up so close to Benito that she could lay her hand on Alessandro's, she said solemnly: "Do you not think we ought to be very happy, Alessandro, in such a beautiful world as this? Do you think we might sing our sunrise hymn here?"

Alessandro glanced around. They were alone on the breezy open; it was not yet full dawn; great masses of crimson vapor were floating upward from the hills behind San Diego. The light was still burning in the light-house on the promontory walling the inner harbor, but in a few moments more it would be day. —HELEN HUNT JACKSON, in "Ramona." (Boston: Little Brown.)

PICTORIAL line might be called the artist's handwriting. If line is expressive, it will be peculiar to the individual who makes it. Thus Forain's etchings were signed in every stroke. Recently Mr. Albert H. Wiggin lent his collection of works by this artist to the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York. The walls of three great rooms are hung with two hundred seventy-one items—prints, paintings and water colors—the whole constituting a graphic autobiography.

We see the artist progressing through his early phase, 1873-1886, when he was occupied with relating the life of the Parisian streets, cabarets and ateliers with an objectivity that indicated his search for clarity of expression. Next he turned to lithography and illustration, becoming a foremost cartoonist, mordant in his social satire, taking up the Daumier theme of exposing the merciless exploitation of the weak by the strong in the law courts, at the money lender's, and in various other manifestations of city life.

This element of social reproach carried over into his third period, for he took up etching again after twenty-two years and went on to a reputation that was scarcely hinted at in the objective work of his first phase. Then came the World War and his great series of lithographs expressive of the carnage and waste of mortal combat, pictorial outcries to mankind to live henceforth in the peace of brotherhood. Finally, like a benediction upon his career, came the deeply touching series of etchings inspired by New Testament themes.

Characteristic of the final phase of Forain's art is his "Le bon Samaritain," monumental in its design, pictorializing its idea with complete emphasis upon the theme. By sheer compositional force he projected this theme, employing to the full the contrast between lights and darks. Even the horse becomes an expression, in form, of sympathetic impulse, for he leans forward and downward until his head becomes pictorially a part of the mass of the body of the rescuer. Even the inward sweep of the tail carries interest forward. Impersonalization is carried far with the object of enforcing the idea of mercy, for beyond a glint of half light upon the samaritan's nose and cheek he is not characterized. He remains a type of good samaritanism, not an individual depicted in the doing of one good deed.

In Forain's "Le Retour de l'Enfant Prodigue," may again be seen the artist's later tendency toward universal effects, as manifested in his suppression of all elements of personal portraiture in his figures of the welcoming father and the repentant son. The lines of surrender in the prodigal's kneeling form are moving in their eloquence of emotion.

Manifest in Forain's work was that supreme instinct of the artist that knows when to stop when the observer can complete his picture for him. For, if the observer is allowed to do nothing, he is defeated, his interest is blunted, and he turns away unsatisfied. In "Le bon Samaritain" the scene is a deserted place, but it might be in any one of a dozen countries as well as Palestine, and the samaritan might be of any race instead of one. Thus did the artist touch upon the universal. When it served his purpose, Forain could characterize specifically. Note the hangers-on at the opera, in the cafés, in the loan shops.

One shares in the spirit of humility that imbues Forain's expression of prayerful impulse, so sincerely did the artist's honesty get into his work; and experiences a wrench of pity in the scenes of abandonment of home in the face of the approaching battle front. In "Le Retour au Foyer," the look of puzzled obedience with which the little girl hurries along the road with her sad-faced mother says unbearable things about the futility of war.

Społeczność

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

PAWEŁ pisał do Rzymian: "Jeśli można, o ile to od was zależy, ze wszystkiemi ludźmi pokój miejcie"; ponieważ zaś wielu usiłuje być posłusznymi temu upomnieniu, dobra wola poczęła szerzyć się międzynarodowo tak, że, nawet ze stanowiska zasad etycznych i politycznych i z punktu widzenia interesów, przyjazne obcowanie narodów ze sobą uważane jest za bardzo doniosłe. Dziś, wobec pozornego istnienia na całym świecie dążenia ku niepokojowi i depresji, zachęcające jest to, że widzimy dowody współpracy raczej, niż bezwzględnego współzawodnictwa; również uderzające przykłady wyrozumiałości, łagodności i wspaniałomyślności dają się zauważyć nietylko pomiędzy grupami ludzi, lecz i pomiędzy narodami. Izajasz powiada: "Jeden drugiemu pomagał, a bratu swemu mówił: zmacniaj się".

W swem dziele: "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" /p. 275/ Mary Baker Eddy mówi nam: "Wiedza Chrześcijańska może wywołać powszechną społeczność i czyni to. Będąc wynikiem Miłości boskiej ona objaśnia miłość, żyje miłością, demonstruje miłość". "Powszechna społeczność"—zgodność ideałów, łaskawy wzgląd na zdania i punkty widzenia—to cel, o który ubiega się każdy uczeń tego praktycznego wyznania. Wszyscy niezawodnie robią pewne postępy ku życiu miłością, która, będąc "wynikiem Miłości boskiej", pomnaża dobrą wolę, uzdrawia, niweczy grzech i ustala harmonję i spokój.

Skutkiem wykształcenia i wychowania zamiodu, również ciężkiego doświadczenia, niektórym mogłoby się zdawać, że nie można się po nich spodziewać miłości do wszystkich. Ci chętnie okazują wielkie poważanie swym przyjaciołom, oraz tym, którzy są znani, jako "dobrzy ludzie", lecz uważają się za zupełnie usprawiedliwionych, kiedy ganią wszystkich, którzy, ich zdaniem, uchybiają moralności i nie odpowiadają wymaganiom czystości i niewinności na ich wzór. Uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej nauczą się rozumieć, że prawdziwa społeczność z ludźmi ukazuje się odpowiednio do przestawania naszego z Bogiem, że sądzimy sprawiedliwie dopiero wtedy, kiedy jesteśmy zdolni patrzeć ponad grzech i niedolę ciała i poza nie, widząc nierzeczywistość zła i oglądając duchowego człowieka doskonałego, stworzenie Boże.

Wzajemne serdeczne stosunki pomiędzy sąsiadami i gminami powinny poprzedzać społeczność międzynarodową, ażeby jednostki uczyły się pierwej darzyć się wzajemnie życzliwością. Kiedy ktoś skupia swą uwagę na tem, aby stale wyrażać miłość, czuje, że ma zajęcie również interesujące, jak i pożyteczne. Jest możliwe, że w swem doświadczeniu odkrywa on po raz pierwszy znaczenie samodyscypliny. Wyrażenie "dyscyplina" i angielski wyraz "disciple" mają wspólną osnowę; "disciple" znaczy: uczący się, idący śladem. A więc samo-dyscyplina może być rozumiana, jako wykonywanie tego, czego się uczymy, stając się uczniami Chrystusa, Prawdy. Pokonywanie nienawiści, niesprawiedliwości, samolubstwa, pychy łatwiejsze jest, kiedy badamy, poznajemy rzeczywistego człowieka duchowego i utrzymujemy, iż jest on prawdziwe ujawnienie Umysłu, czyli Boga. Tym sposobem charakter i zachowywanie urabiają się, postępując stopniowo zgodnie z dokładnym wzorem w miarę opuszczenia ludzkiej jaźni z jej fałszywemi przyjemnościami i strapieniami, jako nierzeczywistemi i doczesnemi i w miarę odrzucania jej oświadczeń, jako niedokładnych i niedowodnych.

Mrs. Eddy pisze /Miscellany, p. 249/: "Możecie potępiać zło w oderwaniu, bez krzywdy dla czyjegoś lub swego własnego uczucia moralnego, wszakże rzadko potępiajcie osobistości, jeżeli kiedy to czynicie". Gdy usiłujemy potępić zło abstrakcyjnie, oddzielając to, co jest prawdziwe od tego, co jest fałszywe w ludzkiej myśli, osiągamy głębsze zrozumienie społeczności. Przytaczam prosty a jasny przykład: Jeżeli towarzysz potknie się i błoto go obryzga, nie sądzimy wówczas, że błoto jest częścią przyjaciela, którego miłujemy, a raczej delikatnie pomagamy mu oczyścić się. Podobnież, gdy towarzysz nasz ulega złu nieświadomie, przez niebaczność, lub nawet samowolnie, możemy odłączyć go w myśleniu swem od fałszywych wierzeń i czuwać, by widzieć go tak, jak Bóg widzi człowieka rzeczywistego. Jeżeli pozornie nic materjalnie nie możemy zrobić dla jego odrodzenia, możemy przynajmniej pohamować pogardę albo dojmujące zarzuty i nie dopuścić się uczynienia rzeczywistości ze zła.

Jeżeli nadarza się sposobność, kiedy powiadomienie kogoś o ujawnianym przez niego błędzie wydaje się niezbędne, wówczas rozwaga z modlitwą wskaże, że może to być uczynione czule, zapomocą budujących, postępowych metod działania, których celem jest podnosić i uzdrawiać. Ostre i przewlekłe oskarżanie zła, jako osobistego przewinienia, pozornie może pociągnąć za sobą zacięty opór albo obrazić boleśnie. Każdy, kto obstaje przy złych czynach, doznaje skutków tego, aż oczy jego się otworzą na radości i błogosławieństwa, wypływające z czynów sprawiedliwych. Prawdziwa miłość "nie myśli złego", natomiast stale przebywa w królestwie miłości, patrzy na wszystko ze stanowiska miłości, co zdolna jest roztopić, albo zniszczyć, cokolwiek jest niepodobne do niej.

Oto prawo Mojżesza, które było wyrazem przyjaźni: "Przychodnia też nie uciskaj: bo sami wiecie, jaki jest żywot przychodnia, boście byli przychodniami w ziemi Egipskiej". Skoro uczciwie zastanawiamy się nad uchybieniami swemi, oraz ćwiczymy się systematycznie w poprawianiu ich, wtedy mało mamy czasu albo skłonności do zważania na błędy sąsiadów naszych. A więc doskonałość przedewszystkiem jest napisana w tajnikach serca jednostki, jednak współczując sięga ona do dalekich zakątków świata, włączając całą ludzkość do wielkiej nieustannej miłości i tym sposobem demonstruje, że "Wiedza Chrześcijańska może uskutecznić powszechną społeczność i czyni to".

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Winter Night

Even this quiet hour has its music.
We walk across the bright and level ground
And in our path the thin ice cracks and clatters,
To make a crystal tracery of sound.

The wind cries briefly, sweetly down the meadow,
Wakens a singing in the frosty trees,
And weaves among the brittle red-brown grasses
Her delicate and subtle harmonies.

Hearing a faint, a deeply-hidden whisper,
We come upon a silver-muted stream
Whitely shining, edged with points of tinsel,
Captured in a sudden crystal dream.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

London's Beauty

Is London beautiful? Not at all in the sense in which Paris is beautiful, i. e. on account of its splendidly laid-out streets and "places" and the unity of style in its chief thoroughfares. Paris has a classic beauty which no one can deny. London's beauty is like the face of a Rembrandt portrait; it looks beautiful without being so. London gets its beauty from the climate, the light and, above all, the mist; it is barely the same for two days, nay two hours, together, and is at its unlovellest in "lovely" weather. You get the most marvellous sunsets in the world on the river, lighting up with a magical radiance the masts and warehouses and bridges that pierce the misty sky. Rain and mist, the sky signs, the trains puffing out steam as they roll by, the many-coloured reflections of a thousand lights on the asphalt are among the ingredients of London's beauty, and the soot that blackens every building, leaving only the turrets and domes standing out in their whiteness, the red of the innumerable buses against the grey of the streets, the flickering acetylene lamps in the street markets help to complete the picture.—From "England, the Unknown Isle," by Paul Cohen-Portheim. Translated by Alan Harris. (New York: Dutton.)

Fellowship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL wrote to the Romans, "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men;" and because many individuals are striving to obey this admonition, good will has begun to spread internationally, so that judged even from political, business, and ethical standards friendly intercourse between nations is considered essential. At this time when there seems to be a tending toward world-wide unrest and depression, it is encouraging to see evidences of coöperation rather than stern competition; also, striking examples of forbearance, clemency, and generosity are being noticed not only between groups of people, but also between nations. Isaiah says, "They helped every one his neighbour; and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage."

Mary Baker Eddy tells us in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 275): "Christian Science can and does produce universal fellowship. As the sequence of divine Love it explains love, it lives love, it demonstrates love." "Universal fellowship"—concurring ideals, gracious consideration of opinions and viewpoints—this is a goal toward which every student of this practical religion is striving. All are assuredly making some progress toward living the love which is "the sequence of divine Love," and which promotes good will, heals sickness, destroys sin, and establishes harmony and peace.

Because of early training and education and difficult experiences, some may feel that they should not be expected to love everybody. They are willing to hold their friends in high esteem, also others known as "good" people, but feel quite justified in censuring all who seem to them to fail morally and are not up to their standard of purity and chastity. The student of Christian Science is learning that true comradeship with men is found in proportion to one's communion with God; that we judge righteously only as we are able to look above and beyond the sins and ills of the flesh, seeing evil as unreal, and beholding the spiritual, perfect man of God's creating.

International fellowship must be preceded by cordial relations between neighbors and communities; so that individuals should first learn to regard one another affectionately. One who turns his attention toward constant expressions of love finds himself with an interesting, as well as a productive, occupation. For the first time in his experience, perhaps, he may discover what self-discipline means. The word "discipline" comes from the same root as the word "disciple," which means learner, or follower. Self-discipline, then, might be thought of as the practice of what one learns in becoming a student—a disciple—of Christ, Truth. Overcoming of hate, injustice, selfishness, pride, is easier as the real, spiritual man is studied, known, and claimed to be the true manifestation of Mind or God. Thus character and conduct are molded progressively in accord with the accurate model, in proportion as the human self with its false pleasures and pains is set aside as unreal and temporal, and its testimonies discarded as inaccurate and unsupportable.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellany, p. 249), "You may condemn evil in the abstract without harming any one or your own moral sense, but condemn persons seldom, if ever." As the effort is made to "condemn evil in the abstract," separating the true from the false in human thought, a deeper understanding of fellowship is gained. To use a simple, but clear, illustration: if a companion makes a misstep and becomes spattered with mud, we do not consider the mud as any part of the friend we love; rather do we gently assist in the cleansing process. So if a comrade yields to evil, ignorantly, inadvertently, or even willfully, in our own thinking we may separate him from these false beliefs, and wake to see him as God sees the real man. If there seems nothing we can do materially toward his regeneration, we may at least withhold contempt, or nagging reproaches, and refuse to make a reality of evil.

When the occasion arises where it seems necessary to advise another of an error he is manifesting, prayerful consideration will show that this may be done tenderly, through constructive, progressive methods of procedure, designed to elevate and heal. Harsh or protracted denunciation of evil as a personal offense may seem to produce stubborn resistance or inflict wounds. One who persists in wrongdoing will suffer the effects of it until his eyes are open to the joys and blessings that come from right acting. True charity "thinketh no evil," but dwells constantly in the realm of love, viewing all things from the standpoint of love, which is able to dissolve or destroy whatever is unlike itself.

That was a friendly law of Moses: "Thou shalt not oppress a stranger: for ye know the heart of a stranger, seeing ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." As we face squarely our own shortcomings, systematically training ourselves to correct them, there is little time or inclination for watching for faults in our neighbors. Thus perfection is written first in the recesses of the individual heart, but reaches out compassionately to the far corners of the earth, including all mankind in a great and abiding love, thus demonstrating that "Christian Science can and does produce universal fellowship."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Columbus Discovers Land

Thursday, Oct. 11th. Steered W. S. W.; and encountered a heavier sea than they had met with before in the whole voyage. Saw *Pardelas* and a green rush near the vessel. The crew of the Pinta saw a cane and a log; they also picked up a stick which appeared to have been carved with an iron tool, a piece of cane, a plant which grows on land, and a board. The crew of the Nina saw other signs of land, and a stalk loaded with roseberries. These signs encouraged them, and they all grew cheerful. Sailed this day till sunset, twenty-seven leagues.

After sunset steered their original course W. and sailed twelve miles an hour till two hours after midnight, going ninety miles, which are twenty-two leagues and a half; and as the Pinta was the swiftest sailer, and kept ahead of the Admiral, she discovered land and made the signals which had been ordered. The land was first seen by a sailor called Rodrigo de Triana, although the Admiral at ten o'clock that evening standing on the quarter-deck saw a light, but so small a body that he could not affirm it to be land; calling to Pero Gutierrez, groom of the King's wardrobe, he told him he saw a light, and bid him look that way, which he did and saw it; he did the same to Rodrigo Sanchez of Segovia, whom the King and Queen had sent with the squadron as comptroller, but he was unable to see it from his situation. The Admiral again perceived it once or twice, appearing like the light of a wax candle moving up and down, which some thought an indication of land. But the Admiral held it for certain that land was near; for which reason, . . . the Admiral directed them to keep a strict watch upon the forecastle and look out diligently for land; and to him who should first discover it he promised a silken jacket, besides the reward which the King and Queen had offered, which was an annuity of ten thousand maravedis.

At two o'clock in the morning the land was discovered, at two leagues' distance; they took in sail and remained under the square-sail lying to till day, which was Friday, when they found themselves near a small island, one of the Lucayos, called in the Indian language Guanahani. . . . The Admiral landed in the boat, which was armed, along with Martin Alonzo Pinzon, and Vincent Yanez his brother, captain of the Nina. The Admiral bore the royal standard, and the two captains each a banner of the Green Cross, which all the ships had carried; this contained the initials of the names of the King and Queen each side of the cross, and a crown over each letter. Arrived on shore, they saw trees very green, many streams of water, and diverse sorts of fruits.—From "Journal of First Voyage to America," by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. (New York: Boni.)

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MARKET BREAKS OUT OF RUT AND MOVES UPWARD

Moderate Rise Starts in Late Trading With Rails Leading

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Stocks firmed in the late trading today under leadership of the rails following announcement of Pennsylvania's 50-cent dividend and Delaware & Hudson's acquisition of approximately a 10 per cent interest in New York Central.

Although Delaware & Hudson dropped more than 5 points on its own dividend omission, Central and Pennsylvania firmed a point.

Other issues up a point or so included Allied Chemical, Union Pacific, United States Steel preferred, National Biscuit, Santa Fe, American Telephone, Procter & Gamble, and Case. Fractional gains were numerous.

Sales approximated 700,000 shares.

Trade Reviews

While mid-week steel trade reviews indicated another small gain in ingot output, electric power production figures were less satisfactory, and reports of last week's freight movement by individual railroads thus far have failed to indicate an important gain in the aggregate. Nevertheless, railroad interests were keenly interested in news that President-Elect Roosevelt had important conferences slated with railroad experts.

Some further selling in the already sharply deflated motion picture stocks appeared. Wall Street has buzzed with rumors of mergers and reorganizations in the picture industry, as a result of numerous conferences in the last week, but bankers pointed out that the troubled situation in the industry was not particularly conducive to merger agreements.

Foreign exchanges moved more sedately, after yesterday's gyrations. Considerable interest was expressed in Wall Street over the strike of the Paris Bourse brokers against the Chamber of Finance committee's opposition to the Government's proposed economies. The franc, which had been heavily sold yesterday, stiffened a little.

In the local commodity markets, the flurry of speculation in silver died down, following the Senate's adverse vote yesterday on Senator Wheeler's remonetization proposal. Silver traders, however, pointed out that other plans to help the metal would be brought before Congress.

Bond Trend Uncertain

Contrasting price movements gave the bond market a rather confusing complexion today, and the trading trend was generally indecisive.

The United States Government section was again moderately firm, apparently further reflecting the unusually easy money conditions and the belief that near-by refinancing operations of the Treasury will be conducted on such a low-interest basis that long-term listed issues will continue attractive to investors.

Most domestic corporation loans followed an extremely narrow range, with many traders still holding to their sideline positions. There were a few weak spots, however, in the industrial department. There were no important changes in the economic picture. It was estimated steel production was showing some slight improvement in spots.

The amusement corporation group was reactionary. Loew's 6s were off 4½ points at one time; Pathé Exchange 7s lost more than 2, and Paramount Publix 5½s and Radio-Keith-Orpheum 6s sagged about a point each. The motion picture declines were attributed partly to the granting of a temporary receivership in New Jersey for the R-K-O concern and reports that other companies are experiencing leasing difficulties in addition to indifferent box-office receipts.

Losses and gains were about even in the carrier division, while many public utility issues were either unchanged or fractionally lower. Dodge Bros. 6s were a trifle heavy, but U. S. Rubber 5s rallied more than 2 points.

Foreign obligations, for the most part, were quiet and a little easier. Some of the Germans slipped fractionally, as did loans of France and Great Britain. The Argentines, Brazilians and Colombians improved. Japanese Government 6½s were slightly lower.

DIVIDENDS

Burroughs Adding Machine Company declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 4.

Tampa Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 56 cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Reynolds Metals Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Brooklyn Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Central Vermont Public Service Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 dividend series preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

National Biscuit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 70 cents, on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 17.

Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable April 1 to stock of record May 17.

Buckeye Steel Castings Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent preferred and $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, both payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 26.

Scotten, Dillon Company declared an extra of 30 cents and the regular quarterly of 30 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 6.

Chain Belt Company declared a dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Central Vermont Public Service Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on $6 dividend series preferred stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Artloom Corporation declared a payment of $1.50 on account of accumulated dividends on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 14.

International Safety Razor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the class A stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Ingersoll-Rand Co. declared a dividend of 37½ on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 6.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 15.

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Woodstock Typewriter Company has received an order for 1587 typewriters from the New York City Board of Education, described by the company as, "the largest individual order ever placed in the industry." The factory at Woodstock, Ill., is operating five days a week at full time schedule.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 25	Last Jan. 24
9⅛	3⅝	..	Adams Express	1400	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4⅛
30¾	12	.2	Adams Millis	400	13	12½	13	..
14	9	..	Addressograph	100	8½	8½	8¾	8½
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	10¾	9⅝	10	9⅞
43½	30½	.3	Air Reduction	3100	62	60	61⅜	61
10¾	7¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1100	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	12½
3¾	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	700	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
8¼	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
88¼	42½	.6i	Allied Chem	6:60	87½	85½	86⅝	85½
119½	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	121⅝	121½	121½	121½
15¾	4	..	Allis Chalmers	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
22¾	½	.2	Amerada	400	30½	30	30	30
15½	3¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	9½	9¼	9⅛	..
22½	3	..	Am Bank Note	100	11¾	11½	11⅝	..
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1:700	11	10½	10½	..
73⅛	20¾	4	*Am Can	7500	61⅞	60	61⅝	61¼
66	15½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	18¾	18	18¼	18¼
37¾	18	3i	Am Chicle	800	40	39½	40	39¾
37	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	30	30	30	..
15¾	8¾	..	Am European	900	9¾	8¾	9⅛	..
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	1400	7	6¾	7	6¾
38½	8	..	Am & For Pow 6	600	12	11	12	11½
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8	8	8	..
6⅞	1	..	Am Hide & L	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
31½	4	..	Am Ice	1400	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
12	2½	..	Am International	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
32	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	200	19¼	19	19	20
33	14	1½	Am News	10	20	20	20	..
17¾	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
58	15¾	3	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	20	19	19¾	20½
12¾	3½	..	Am Radiator	1400	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅝
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	9	8½	9	..
29¾	13½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	21⅝	21½	21⅝	..
27¾	5½	..	Am Smelt &Ref	300	14⅜	13¾	14¼	14
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	40	35½	34½	35½	..
55	15	..	Am Sb&R 6% pf	400	26½	25	26½	..
6½	¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	7	6¾	7	7
39¾	20	2½	Am Stores	100	35	33	35	35
29½	22	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	35¾	35	35¾	35
137¾	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	11:100	106⅞	104¼	105⅞	104⅝
34½	11	1	Am Wat W & E	1:400	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½
31	11	1	Am WW&E ct	100	14½	13⅝	14	13¾
39¾	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	24¾	23½	24¾	23¾
19¾	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3100	8	7⅞	8	7⅝
17½	5¼	.60	Ancher Cap	1100	10¼	10	10½	10
2&	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	⅛	..	Armour Ill B	400	1	⅞	1	..
11	3	..	Aso Dry Goods	400	4½	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
16½	6½	1	Asso Oil	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
94	17½	..	Atchison T&SF	8100	43¾	41⅞	43¾	41¾
44	99¾	..	Atl Coast Line	700	31½	30	31½	30¼
15½	8¾	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
21½	8¾	1	Atl Refining	1700	16¼	15¾	16⅛	15¾
79½	43½	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	64½	63	64	..
151¾	28¾	4i	Auburn Auto	4700	46¼	46	47½	47
8⅞	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2400	7¾	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
			—B—					
12	3	..	Baldwin Loco	400	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1300	9¾	9¼	9¾	9⅛
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	12	11½	12	..
36¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	24½	24½	24½	..
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
42½	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	400	10	10	10	10
80	63¼	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	56	56	56	57½
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	300	4	4	4	4
62⅜	57⅜	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	63½	63½	63½	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2200	10	8¾	9⅛	9⅞
24⅜	5¾	..	Best & Co	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
29¾	14¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	15¾	15	15¾	15
74	6½	..	Beth Steel pf	1100	32¾	32⅜	32½	..
11	3⅜	..	Blaw Knox	1200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
61	49	7	Bloomingdale pf	50	53	53	53	..
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	200	13¼	13½	13¾	13½
42½	24¼	2i	Borden	3100	23¼	21⅝	22	22¼
14¼	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	8½	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜
11¼	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅝	4¼
50¼	11½	..	Brooklyn Man T	2100	28⅝	27¾	28¼	27¾
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	80½	80½	80½	79½
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	4	4	4	..
4½	⅜	..	Budd Wheel	200	2	2	2	..
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	..
65	7	..	Bush Term deb	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8½
85	12½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	19	19	19	..
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	¾	¾	¾	..
24⅜	1	..	Byers	400	13⅜	13	13⅜	13
			—C—					
19	14¼	..	Calif Packing	200	9½	9⅛	9½	..
1½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅜
9¼	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
7⅜	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2½	2½	2¼	2½
16	6	1	Canada Dry	200	9½	9⅜	9½	..
30⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	11000	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12½
22⅜	10½	1	Cannon Mills	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	8500	47¼	45	46⅜	46
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	430	55	54	55	56
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	16½	16⅜	16½	16½
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	4100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
30½	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
20¾	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	300	16	16	16	15⅝
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	5000	28⅜	27½	28⅛	28
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	1	1	1	..
15½	2½	..	Chi & Ot W pf	200	7¼	7¼	7½	7
3¾	2	..	Chi Mil St P&S pf	30	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
4½	⅛	..	Chi Mil & StP	200	2	1⅞	2	2
6	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	200	2½	2½	2½	..
14½	2	..	Chi & NWestern	500	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4¾
37	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	6¼	6½	7¼	..
16¾	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	5½	5½	5½	..
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
8	1½	..	Childs Company	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	7900	14½	13⅜	14½	13¾
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
65	43¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	51	51	51	50¼
31½	10¼	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	12½	12½	12½	12
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	81	81	81	..
14⅞	2⅛	..	Collins & Aikman	200	4½	4½	4½	..
30	8	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
21	4¼	1	Colo & So 1pf	20	15	15	15	..
14⅞	4½	..	Columbia Gas	3400	16½	15⅝	16	15¾
41⅞	13½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	200	10¼	9½	10¼	10
			Columbia Carb	600	38	33½	34¾	33
11	3⅞	..	Comm Credit	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	21½	21	21½	21
82	55½	6	Comm I Trv pf	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	88
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	2400	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11⅜
5½	1⅝	..	Conwith & So	6100	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith &S 6pf	300	46	45¼	46	46¾
12¼	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
53	1	..	Consol Film Ind	400	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3⅞
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	2500	11⅜	10¾	11	11⅜
68¾	31½	4	Consol Oil	10800	60	58⅝	59¾	58½
99¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	600	98½	97¾	98	97¾
10⅞	4	⅛	Consol Laundries	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
9	4	..	Consol Oil	3000	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5¼
1⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	..
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	1800	41⅞	41½	41⅞	41⅜
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15¾
9¾	3⅜	..	Cont Motors	100	2	2	2	2⅛
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	1000	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
55⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	1900	55⅞	55	55⅞	55
7⅞	1½	..	Coty	200	4	4	4	4
76½	13½	2i	Cream of Wheat	700	28½	27¾	28½	27¾
23⅞	7⅝	..	Crown Cork & S	200	17½	17½	17½	17½
30½	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	25⅞	25¾	25⅝	..
49⅞	14	..	Crucible Steel pf	80	21	20	21	21
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	21½	21½	21½	22
31	7	..	Curtis Publishg	200	10	10	10	..
86	31¾	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	43	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1800	2½	2	2	2⅛
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss Wright A	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	5½	5½	5½	..
			—D—					
7¾	2¼	.60	Davega St	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
2⅞	1	..	Debenhams	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	2500	50½	45½	47	..
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	1700	25½	24¼	25½	24⅜
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	500	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝
12⅞	7½	1½	Dome Mines	1500	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅝
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	700	13¼	12⅝	13	12⅜
39¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	4000	40½	39¼	40	39½
105½	10¾	6	du Pont deb	200	103	103	103	..
			—E—					
87½	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	900	60	57¾	59¼	58¾
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	800	19	18½	19	18⅝
100¼	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	90	87¾	87¾	87¾	..
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2600	6¾	6¼	6¾	..
64	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	200	16	15¾	15¾	16½
44	43½	3½	Elec Pw&L 6%pd	100	15	15	15	15
33⅛	12⅜	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	24⅜	24	24⅜	24½
19	10½	1½	Equitable Off Big	200	10½	10½	10½	..
10½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
			—F—					
64	30	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	50	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	42
2½	⅛	..	Fed Screw W	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
10⅜	2¼	..	Fed Water Serv	200	3	3	3	2⅜
37¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1200	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16¼
16⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	200	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
54¾	38	2½	First Nat Stores	400	52¾	52½	52¾	52¾
15⅞	10¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	8⅜	8	8	..
22⅜	10¼	1.10	Fourth Na Inv	100	19½	19½	19½	19¼
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
72½	15	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	12	12	12	12
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	700	24	23⅜	23⅞	23½
			—G—					
17½	5¼	..	Gamewell	60	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	3½	3½	3½	3
25⅝	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2400	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	17⅞
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	14	13	13⅞	13¾
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	7400	15¼	14⅞	15¼	14⅝
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	2300	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24½
2¾	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	1500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
24¼	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	7	7¼	7⅜	7⅛
30	5¼	7	Gen G&E 7% A	20	12	12	12	..
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	300	40¼	40	40¼	40
24⅝	7¾	1	Gen Motors	6900	14	13¾	13⅞	13⅝
89¼	56¼	6	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	74¾	74¼	74¾	74⅛
60	27½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	4000	36	36	36	..
7½	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3	3	3	3¼
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	17½	17½	17½	17¾
2¼	⅛	..	Gen Realty	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
16¾	5	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	200	7	7	7	..
15⅜	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	100	4½	4½	4½	..
24¼	10⅜	1*	Gillette Saf Raz	2400	18	17⅜	17⅞	17½
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	300	73	72⅜	73	72⅜
3⅜	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
10⅜	3½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
8	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf) pf	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
20⅝	8¼	1.20	Gold Dust	900	15	14½	16	14¼
100	70	6	Gold Dust pf	100	101	101	101	..
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	600	5½	5	5½	4⅞
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	3800	16¾	15¾	16½	15⅝
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	43	42	43	..
30¾	7½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	12	12	12	..
4⅞	1	..	Graham Paige	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
20¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	200	19¼	19	19¼	19
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1800	10¼	9½	10½	9⅝
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	100	7½	7½	7½	..
83	48	7	Great W Sug pf	60	74	74	74	..
23¾	⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
21½	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	100	9½	9⅛	9½	9¾
			—H—					
4¼	⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
8½	4¾	..	Hercules Motors	100	5½	5½	5½	..
29½	13⅜	1½	Hercules Powder	200	16½	16⅜	16½	..
85	43½	5	*Hershey Choc	200	52⅝	52¼	52½	52½
83	57	5	*Hershey Choc pf	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	79⅜
12½	3¼	..	Holland Furnace	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
163	110	9	Homestake Min	200	155	155	156	155
4½	..	..	Houdaille Her B	100	2	2	2	2
57¼	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	50⅝	47⅝	50⅜	..
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	100	13¾	13½	13½	13¼
5⅜	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3
16½	4¼	.40	Howe Sound	400	7¾	7½	7¾	7
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
5⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
			—I—					
24⅞	4⅜	..	Inn Central	1400	13⅝	12⅜	13¾	12½
2¾	1	..	Indian Refining	300	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	..
40	7½	2	Indust Rayon	400	30	30	30	29
44¼	14¾	2	Ingersoll Rand	2400	26¼	24	24¾	24½
7¾	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
8¼	3½	.15	Insuranshare Del	800	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
14⅞	3¼	..	Interbore Rap T	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
3½	¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
117	53½	6	Int Business M	700	93¾	92	93¾	91¾

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 25	Last Jan. 24
3⅛	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
34½	10⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	4000	23¾	21⅝	22⅝	21¾
13½	3½	..	Int Nickel	1600	8½	7⅞	8	8
13	1⅜	..	Int Paper 7%	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
13⅜	1⅜	..	Int Paper&P pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
6¾	3	..	Int Print Ink	100	4	4	4	..
3½	1	..	Int Rys C A ct	30	6	6	6	..
44⅜	30½	2	Int Shoe	100	37	37	37	37
20	7½	..	Int Silver	100	14	14	14	13¼
66	36	4	Int Silver pf	40	59	59	59	40
15¾	3⅞	..	Int Tel & Tel	3200	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
30½	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	600	13¾	13½	13¾	..
			—J—					
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	1900	21¾	20½	21¾	20¼
34	30	3	Jones & L'lin pf	280	45½	41½	41¾	46
			—K—					
132	90½	6	Kan C P&L B pf	10	110	110	110	..
5¾	5	.2	Kan C South pf	100	13½	13½	13½	..
19⅝	3⅜	..	Kelvinator Corp	300	5	4½	4⅝	5
15⅛	4½	..	Kennecott Cop	4000	9¾	9	9⅝	9½
19¼	6½	..	Kimberly Clark	100	10	10	10	..
19	6¾	1	Kresge	1400	8½	8⅜	8	8¾
37	18	1	Kress Co	200	28½	28½	28½	28½
8⅛	1¼	..	Kreuger & Toll	13100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅛	10	7

BOSTON WOOL MARKET HAS A GOOD TURNOVER

Demand Covers Nearly All Grades—Some Houses Very Active

According to advices received in the wool trade this week, efforts are already being made to contract wool on the sheep's back in Arizona at 15 cents. This would seem to indicate a distinctly more optimistic view with reference to the future than has been entertained generally in the wool trade for some time.

At the price mentioned, the clean cost of such wool, landed in Boston, probably would be not far from 40 cents, and that is quite all the wool would be worth in this market at the present time.

One is inclined to discount the above report somewhat, because it would seem to be unnecessary, as well as unwise, to commence the season on such a high basis.

Meanwhile, there has been some effort through both the Southwest and the Northwest on the part of certain wool houses to pick up some of the wools which have been carried over from the previous season. There has been some purchasing of pulled wools in California also by these same buyers and at prices which show a rise of two to three cents in the grease (for light-shrinking wools) over prices a month ago.

Where wools have been available free of the loans of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation through the West, some eastern houses have been inclined to make pre-shearing advances against these wools at about 50 cents a head.

Boston Market Active

Meanwhile, there has been a good turnover in wool in the Boston market during the last week; surprisingly good, in fact, so far as some houses are concerned. The demand has been of general character calling for nearly every grade of wool, except half-blood combing, which has been neglected, possibly because it is really scarce.

Fine and fine medium wools of all lengths of staple have been sought freely. French combing territory fine and fine medium wools have been sold in some quantity in the original bags at about 27@38 cents, clean basis, for the good wools and up to about 40 cents, clean basis, for the very best French combing types.

There has been some call this week, also, for strictly staple fine graded wool, such as Ohio delaine, which has been sold as high as 19 cents in the grease, or fully 45@46 cents, clean basis. Some Ohio fine clothing wool of staple sufficiently good to comb has been sold at 13@14 cents, according to the wool.

Combing Wools In Demand

For medium combing wools there as been a fairly good demand. The three-eighths quality wools have been strongest in price, while the quarter-blood has sold in largest quantity. The knitting trade appears to have been keenest to secure this type of wool. The demand for medium combing wools has centered chiefly on the bright fleeces.

Ohio - Michigan three - eighths combing wools have been sold at 20 cents and at that price are very firm; while quarters have been sold at 19@19½ cents, with some houses asking 20 cents.

There has been some advance in the price of fine scoured pulled wools which have been sold in some quantity in the last two weeks. For the best double A supers of winter pulling around 52@53 cents is being obtained, with the shorter wools ranging down to about 47 cents, while fine As have been sold at 42@45 cents.

Some very good prices have been paid for fall Texas scoured wools, in fact, 42 cents for choice fine white wool of about 8 months length. These wools appear to have found especial favor with the woolen trade.

Noils and wastes, especially white wastes of the fine type, are very firm on moderate demand.

The carpet mills are taking a little wool now and again but are not eager buyers. Prices at the East India sales last week were firm, except for the wasty sorts, which were slightly in favor of the buyer.

Mohair continues rather quiet but without quotable change.

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION FOR COUNTRY LOWER

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The National Electric Light Association today reported that output of electricity in the United States totaled 1,484,089,000 kilowatt hours last week, a drop of about 11,000,000 from the previous week and a decline of 7.1 per cent from a year ago. In the week ended Jan. 14 the recession from 1932 was 6.7 per cent.

The Pacific coast district showed a 2 per cent loss from 1932 compared with a drop of 4.5 per cent a week ago, but otherwise declines in the principal geographic regions were larger.

The Atlantic seaboard's production was off 6.8 per cent compared with 5.1 in the week ended Jan. 14; New England alone, 7.3 compared with 4.7; and the central industrial region 10.8 per cent compared with 10.4.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prv.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Comm paper ...	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	26c	28⅛c	29⅞c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	½	½	3½@3¾
5 to 6 months.	½@¾	¾	3½@3¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked	Last
30 days	¼@⅜	⅜@½	2⅛@2¼
60 days	⅜@½	½@⅝	2⅛@2¼
90 days	⅜@½	½@⅝	2⅛@2¼
4 months	½@⅝	⅝@¾	2⅛@2¼
5 months	½@⅝	⅝@¾	3⅛@3
6 months	⅝@¾	¾@⅞	3¼@3¼

London Quotations

	Bid	Asked
Call money	½%	¼%
Short bills	¼@⅜	⅜@½
3 mos bills	¼@⅜	⅜@½
Bar gold	121s 11½d	121s 7d
Bar silver	17¼d	17⅛d

Boston Quotations

	Bid	Asked	
Call money	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2	2	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	3½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	6
Athens	6	Sofia	4
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.39⅛	$3.39⅝	$4.8665
Cables	3.39⅝	3.39⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0390¾	.0390¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1387½	.1388	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2382	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1402
Cz'ch'slv.—crown	.0296¾	.0296¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1705	.1705	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0150	.0150	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0600	.0600	.129
Holland—florin	.4019	.4021	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1744	.1743	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1114	.1118
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.0822
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.0822
Spain—peseta	.0320	.0320	.0822
Sweden—krona	.1845	.1845	.193
Switz'land—franc	.1937	.1940	.288
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0138	.0138	.193
			.0176
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.2237½	.2275	"
Shanghai—tael	.3853	.2875	"
India—rupee	.3568	.3570	.3650
Japan—yen	.2125	.2125	.4984
Java—florin	.5028	.4031	.4039
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Str Stlments—dol	.4000	.4000	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4345
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1156
Chile—peso	.0600	.0600	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol	.1775	.1775	.28
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8675	1.00
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.3082	.3082	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA BANK RATE

LONDON, Jan. 25—The Bank of Czechoslovakia has reduced its discount rate to 3½ per cent from 4½ per cent.

Amusements

BOSTON

Fox Films Presents
NOEL COWARD'S
Picture of the Generation

CAVALCADE

New England Premiere
Majestic Theatre, Boston
Thursday Night, Jan. 26, at 8:30
2:30—TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER—8:30
(Sunday Nights at 8:30 P. M.)

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New York—GAIETY THEATRE
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
GRAUMAN'S CHINESE THEATRE

TWICE DAILY—ALL SEATS RESERVED
Watch for Other Openings

Fine Arts State Thea. Building Now
Return Showing—1932 Prize Film
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RUSSIA'S WILD BOYS!

NEW YORK CITY

CARNEGIE HALL
Saturday Eve., Jan. 28, at 8:30
HANDEL'S MESSIAH
York University Chorus—350 Voices
York University Orchestra—90 Players
HOLLIS DANN, Conductor
—SOLOISTS—
JTH RODGERS — ERNEST DAVIS
Y ELLERMAN — CHASE BAROMEO
POPULAR PRICES
Entire Receipts to Emergency Unemployment Relief

LAST WEEK
ABBEY THEATRE PLAYERS
Direct from Abbey Theatre, Dublin
TOM'W MAT.—"THE FAR-OFF HILLS."
TOM'W EVE.—"RIDERS OF THE SEA" and "THE WHITEHEADED BOY."
FRI. EVE.—"THE NEW GOSSOON."
SAT. MAT.—"JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK."
SAT. EVE.—"THE WORKHOUSE WARD" and "THE PLAYBOY of the WESTERN WORLD."
MARTIN BECK THEA., 45 St., W. of 8th Ave.

CIVIC REPERTORY 14 St. and 6 Av
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Evenings 8:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Final Week of Repertory
Thurs. Eve., "LILIOM"
Fri. Eve., "ALICE IN WONDERLAND"; Sat. Mat. and Eve., "ALICE IN WONDERLAND."

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Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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Special Luncheons 40c-50c-60c
Special Dinners 50c-75c-$1.50
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Luncheon 11-2, 35c
Dinner 5-7, 50c
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Fine Food at Low Prices
BREAKFAST LUNCH SUPPER
80 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alb & Susquehanna 3½s '46	81	81
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	39¾	39½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	37	37
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	9⅞	9⅞
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	78½	78½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33¼	33¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	83	82½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85⅛	85⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105½	105½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 ST	106¼	106¼
Amer T&T col 5s '50	106⅝	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105½	105½
Amer T&T 5s '65	105¼	105¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108	107⅞
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	34½	34½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78⅛	78⅛
Armour Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	73½
Atch T&SF col 4s '95 sta	87⅛	87⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95¼	95
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	92
Atch T&SF 4½s CbA div '62	96¾	96¾
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	19	19
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	10	10
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	74	72
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	49¾	49¾
Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59	40	40
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101¼	101¼
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV dlv '41	94½	94½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	73½	73½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	86	86
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	89	88½
Balt & Ohio 4½s ser A '60	62¼	62¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	38¼	37¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	38	38
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	67½	67½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	42	42
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	110	110
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	94½	94½
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	11	11
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	78½	78½
Bklyn City 1st 5s '41	72	71½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	72	72
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106¾	106¾
Bklyn-Man Tr 4½s '39	106¼	106¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	83½	83
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	86⅝	86⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	103	103
Buff R & P 4½s '37	106¼	106¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	42	42
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	32	32
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	85½	85½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	95¾	95¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	86¾	86¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	87	87
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87	86⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '65	86¾	86⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89	88⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '89	91½	91½
Can North 4½s '35	91¾	91¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	98½	98½
Can North deb 7s '40	103¼	103
Can Pacific deb 4s	104	103⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	64¼	64¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	74	74
Can Pacific 5s '44	73	73
Can Pacific 5s '54	87	87
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	80½	80½
Cen District Tel 5s	90½	90½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	107	106⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	73¼	73
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	85	84¾
Ches corp 5s '47	94¾	94¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	68¾	68¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	103½	103½
Ches & O 4½s B	105¼	105
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	92¼	92
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90½	90
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	92½	92½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	93	92
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	11	11
Chicago LS E 4½s	15	15
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	95¾	95¾
Chicago M&StP 4½s rets E '89	44⅞	44⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 5s '2000	5½	5½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19¼	18¾
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	38½	38½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17¼	17¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	12	11¾
Chicago R&P rfg 4s '34	24	22½
Chicago R&P 4½s cv '60	13½	13
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	29	28½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	99¾	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	104¾	104¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	101	101
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	113¾	113¾
Childs Co 5s	72½	72¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	38½	38
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	38½	39
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	99¾	99
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104	104
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	47½	47½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	44¾	44½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	59½	59½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	63	63
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb'61	84¼	84¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	84½	84½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	88¾	88¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	103¼	103
Con Gas 4½s '51	73¾	73¾
Con Gas 5s '57	100¼	100¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '32	105¾	105¾
Corn Products 5s '34	103⅜	103⅜
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	21	21
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	23	23
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83¾	83¾
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101¼	101
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	101	101
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	95	93
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	13¾	13½
Detroit Ed 5s '49..4	98¾	98¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102	102¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	103½	102¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83½	83½
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104¾	104¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	26¾	26¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	26¾	26½
Fed Metal 7s '34	82	82
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	15	15
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	101	101
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	102
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	84¼	84
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	65	64¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	6	6
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101	100¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	103¼
Great Northern 4½s '61	76¾	76¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	45¼	45⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	45	45
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	59¼	59
Houston Oil 5½s '40	50	50
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40½	40½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	33	33
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	52½	52½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	88¾	88½
Ill Central 4s '53	106¾	106¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	43	43
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	42¾	35½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102⅜	102¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	79½	79½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	56	55½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	66½	66½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	15	15
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	41	41
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	61	61
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	20	20
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	39¾	39¾
Int Paper 6s '55 A	48	47¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	14½	13¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	29¾	28½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	33½	33½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	31½	31
Kan City F & L 4½s '61	50½	50½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	104½	104½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	61	61
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	93	93
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	34½	34
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	107	107
Lack Steel con 5s '50	64½	64¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	86½	86½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	93¾	93¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	63¾	63½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	80½	80½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	33½	33½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	72	67½
Long Island deb 5s '37	89½	89
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100	100
L&N uni 4s '40	106½	106½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	87⅝	87¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	68¾	68¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	74½	74½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	33½	33½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	36½	36½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	81⅜	81⅜
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	78¼	78¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	38½	38½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	83½	82½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	63½	62¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	63	63
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	73½	73
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	9½	8¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	21¾	21¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	21¾	21¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	21½	21¼
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	21½	21¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	21¾	21¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83½	83

	High	Low
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	83½	83¾
New Eng T&T 4½s reg	104⅞	104⅞
Nat Steel 5s '56	104⅞	104⅞
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	79¾	79¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	108	108
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '80	110⅞	110½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	82	81¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	81	81
N O T & M 5s B '54	61½	61
N O T & M 5s C '56	31¼	31¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79½	79
NYC&HR gen 4s A '98	66½	66½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97⅞	97⅞
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	67⅝	67⅛
NYC&HR 4s '42	41¾	41¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	68	68
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	45¾	45¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	15⅜	15
Y Connec Ry 4½s '53	38½	38½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	80¼	80
NY Edison 5s C '51	80¼	80
NY Edison 5s B '44	106½	106½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108½	108
NY NH&HRR pur m 4s '40	114½	114¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '54	103½	103¼
NY NH&H 5s '40	56	56
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	81¾	80½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	80½	80½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	44¾	44¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	83	83
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	104	104
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103½	103⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	108	108
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	105¼	105
Niag Share 5½s '50	45½	45
Norf & W con 4s '96	89¼	89¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	99¼	98¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	99¼	99¼
North Am Co 5s '61	12	11
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57	57
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	89	89
Nor Pacific 6s 2047	88½	86¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	71	70
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	87	87
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	104½	104½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	37½	37½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53 ct	13	8
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	30	13½
Paramount Pam Las 6s '47	10	29½
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	84¾	19
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	93¾	83¾
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94	93¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99	94
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	70½	70
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	87½	86
Penn Railroad 4½s con	86	86¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	103	102¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	85¼	85
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	93½	93½
Penn Railroad 4½s	103¾	103
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s	82¼	82
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	107½	107½
Phillis CC&StL 4½s '77	99	99
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	83	83
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	68½	68½
Pub Svc E&C 4½s '67	22¾	22¾
Radio Keith 6s	104½	104½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	11	11
Remington Arms 5s 6s '39	89	88¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	66	66
Republic Ir&S rfg 5½s '53	51	51
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	28½	28¾
Rochester Gas 5s	94¾	94¾
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	104½	104¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	49½	49¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	9¾	9¾
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	8	7½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	7½	7
Shell Pipe 5s '52	100	100
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	82	80
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101	101
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	99¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¾	100¼
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	91¾	91¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	76	76
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48¾	48
Southern Pacific 5s '81	48	47½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	64½	64½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	107
Spokane I R 5s '55	19	19
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Studebaker 6s '42	99¾	99¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	38½	38
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	97¼	97⅛
Texas Corp 5s '44	82	82
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	89¼	88¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	47½	47½
Third Av ref 5s '47	47	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	42½	42½
Truax Traer Coal 5½s '43	26½	26½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	23	23
Union El L & P 5s '37	101¾	101½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	104	103¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	105	105
Union Pacific 4s '68	90½	90¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 reg	91	84¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	91¾	91¾
Union Pacific 5s	92	91¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last—Jan25	Last—Jan24
3½s '47	103.6	103.3	103.6	103.3
1st 4¼s '47	102.31	102.23	102.31	102.23
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.17	103.20	103.18
US 3s '55	98.23	98.20	98.23	98.19
US 3½s '48	100.1	99.31	100.1	99.31
US 3½s '43 June	102.18	102.13	102.18	102.13
US 3½s '47	102.19	102.15	102.18	102.16
US 4s '44	105.9	105.7	105.9	105.7
US 4s '50	110.26	110.26	110.26	110.26
US 4¼s '52	110.28	110.24	110.25	110.23
US 4¼s reg	110.18	110.18	110.18	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53			
ntioquia 7s A '45	16		14¾
Antioquia 7s D '45	9½		9½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	9		9
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	45¼		45
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	49¼		48½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	49		48½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	49½		49

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Allied Mills	4	4	4
1 Alum Co Am	50½	49¾	50½
2 Am Beverage	2	2	2
2 Am Cit P&LB	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Am Cyan B	4¾	4¼	4¾
6 Am Gas & El	31	30⅜	31
21 Am Sup Power	4½	4½	4½
2 Ark Nat Gas A	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 As G&EL A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
B			
†50 Babcock & Wil	25	25	25
1 Buf N&EP 1 pf	92¾	92¾	92¾
C			
6 Can Marc Wire	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Cen St El	2¼	2¼	2¼
†10 Childs pf	15	15	15
11 Cities Service	2¾	2¾	2¾
†40 Cleve El Ill pf	109¾	109¼	109¼
4 Comwlth & So war	⅜	⅜	⅜
5 Cons G&E Balt	63	62½	63
†80 Cons Min Sm Can	57¾	57	57¼
2 Cord Corp	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Cusi Mex	¼	¼	¼
D			
6 Deere & Co	9¾	9½	9½
9 De Forest	⅞	⅞	⅞
E			
2 East Gas & F	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 East Sta Pow	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Eisler Elec	1¼	1¼	1¼
20 El Bd & Sh (6%)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3 El Bond & Sh pf	42½	41½	42
5 El Pow Aa	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Elect Share	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
F			
4 Ford Mot Ltd	3¾	3¼	3¼
G			
1 Gen Alloys	⅝	⅝	⅝
4 Gen Aviation	4¼	4	4
1 Goldman Sachs T	2¼	2¼	2¼
H			
1 Heyden Chem (1)	10	10	10
1 Humble Oil (2)	44	44	44
I			
1 Imp Oil Can (1½)	7½	7½	7½
50 Imp Oil Can rg (½)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Inter Prod	¾	¾	¾
L			
6 Lake Shore M (3b)	29½	29½	29½
2 Lone Star Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼
M			
1 Marco I

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

The Modiste
THERESA M. CLEMENS
The Hinck Building
Original models in Dresses, Suits and Coats for all occasions adapted to your individuality.
We are now showing our new materials and sketches for spring and summer. Attractive and exclusive models, including material and making, at $25.00 up.
484 BLOOMFIELD AVE.
Tel. Montclair 2-4537

WITTRICK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try Our Famous Assorted Chocolates, $1 pound.
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled
Luncheons and Dinners Served
Two Stores
12 Church St., Montclair Montclair 2-8260
262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair
Montclair 2-8464

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
26 South Park St., Montclair N. J.
Near Church Street

FAMILY LAUNDRY
Professionally Finished
13c lb. Shirts 5c
646 VALLEY ROAD Upper Montclair
Mont. 2-1092

WILLIAM A. BAKER
Carpentering and Cabinet Work
15 Gould Place, Caldwell, N. J.
Tel. Caldwell 6-0319-J

Correct Voice Production
Its Requirements Simplified
SIXTY CENTS
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
R. A. CALLENDER
21 VERA PLACE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

HENKE'S *Inc.*
JEWELERS Established 1889
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
111 CHURCH STREET

ORANGE

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
309 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
65 Broadway

PLAINFIELD

GEO. O. STEVENS
COAL
FUEL OIL COKE
Telephone Plfd. 6-0642
747 W. FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

MARINE SHOP
PHONE
CLEANERS 6-0707 DYERS
627 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

G. CLARK M. McEWEN
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
ANY GARMENT FITTED
Phone 6-2182
185 EAST FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

C. A. Reid Piano Co.
RADIOS—RCA TUBES
Prompt Radio Service—Piano Tuning
Century Edition Sheet Music
238 W. FRONT ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-2301

BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
DAILY DELIVERIES IN PLAINFIELD
Visit our farm at Lebanon.
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272 Lebanon, N. J.

PLAINFIELD DELICATESSEN
119 Watchung Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-3773

SUNSHINE STORES
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
Blossom Hill Farms—Grade A—Raw Milk
Heavy Whipping Cream
110 E. SEVENTH STREET
Tel. Plfd. 6-3878—3879

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes, Gloves
Hosiery and Lingerie
The Centre of the Business Centre
127 E. FRONT ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-0016

RIDGEFIELD PARK

KOPPERS COKE — SEABOARD COKE — FUEL OIL
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Tel. HACK. 2-0067

"Our Store Rolls to Your Door"
GROCERIES
Country Eggs—Butter—Sausages
JOHN C. MARSH
RIDGEFIELD PARK Hack 2-5280-W

"KNOWN FOR SERVICE"
FRED BILLER
67 MT. VERNON STREET Hack 2-8501
GAS—OIL
Authorized Dealer:
WILLARD-DELCO BATTERIES
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792 Open Evenings

Adam's Premier Market
MAPLE AVENUE, HOHOKUS, N. J.
BEST QUALITY MEATS
POULTRY and SEA FOOD
in SEASON
Tel. Ridgewood 6-1890 Free Delivery

Harper Method Shop
PERMANENT WAVING
NESTLE REALISTIC
ANNA B SMITH Tel. 6-1011
14 OAK STREET

WESTFIELD

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place.
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.
121-123 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1020

RUSSELL E. DARBY
DRUG STORE
Cor. South and Summit Aves. Tel. 1198
Costa's Ice Cream
Mary Lincoln Candies 70¢ lb

PHONE WESTFIELD 2-1244
H. RASMUSSEN
QUALITY SEA FOOD
PROMPT DELIVERY 120 ELM STREET

Every Day a New Special Invites You to
FRANK SIEVERS BAKERY
117 BROAD STREET Established 1919

CLEANSING CREAM
Distinctive and of Highest Quality At Reasonable Prices
VIOLA SWEET
740 HANFORD PLACE Phone Westfield
WESTFIELD, N. J. 2-3992-J

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"FAMOUS" SHOES
Peacock *Walk-Over*
Vitality *Bilt-Rite*
Antioch *Red Cross*
Arch-Preserver
Nettleton
Florsheim
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

January White Sale
An Annual Thrift Event at
BUSH & BULL'S
Bethlehem's Department Store
Extraordinary Values
are available in all our departments—Furniture, Piano, Radio, Electric Refrigeration
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET

ERIE

Kitchens Tire Service
"We are equipped to render you service surpassed by none."
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. 1023 Sassafras St.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE
Start Your Spring Sewing,
VOGUE and PICTORIAL PATTERNS
in the Spring Styles Now on Sale
Semi-Annual Sale
Coats—Dresses—Shoes
UNUSUAL VALUES
Frost and Lacey

JOHN V. LAVER
FLORIST
We Telegraph Flowers
704 STATE ST. Phone 22-042

HARRISBURG

GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS and
1306 N. THIRD STREET

Cara Nome and Shari Toilet Articles
GEORGE N. BARNES
Finest Table Supplies
Second Street at State

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

Panama CARBONS RIBBONS
Are a combination of skill and honesty
CARBON AND RIBBON SERVICE CO.
909 LEDGER BUILDING

PAUL BROTHERS
Painting and Decorating
437 NORTH 63rd STREET
PHILADELPHIA

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW INC.
6026 BROAD STREET
7 SHERIDAN
"Everything Good to Eat"
MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone Hiland 3000

Eastman Kodak STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING

Delicious foods . . . prepared for those of discriminating judgment . . . at the
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
539-547 PENN ST. READING, PA.
"The Home Is Our Only Competitor"

B. & J. SAYLOR
Have you tried our home-made Candy? Or our Meats and Vegetables, and Groceries?
Tel. 6255 FOURTH and PENN STS.

MANNING ARMSTRONG
Shoe Fashions
642 PENN STREET
Foot Craft Shoes Exclusively

ST. LAWRENCE PASTEURIZED **MILK**
221 SOUTH 9TH STREET

SCRANTON

Clearance of SHIRTS— 1/3 OFF!
Wilson Bros., Manhattan and Samter-labelled shirts from regular stock. Broken selections, some slightly counter-soiled. White, plain colored and patterned.

SAMTERS

Whittemore's
SHOE POLISHES
Goodyear Shoe Repairing
Men's Half Soles and Heels, 89c up
Ladies' Half Soles and Heels, 75c up
We call for and deliver.
We are also a branch of the City Cleaners
MOFFITT'S
140 N. WASH. AVENUE Tel. 2-8500

"Gossard" Corsets
Are exclusive to us for Scranton. Ask to see the famous "MisSimplicity" Combination, with diagonal-pull cross-straps in the back.

The HEINZ STORE
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
"Insurance With Service"
Agency now includes Travel Bureau Department in charge of MARY D. McLEAN.
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

CHAMBERLAIN'S PODISH and CHAMBERLAIN'S WAX
for Floors, Furniture, Automobiles.
Waxing and Sanding Machines for Rent
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

-:-0-:-0-:-0-:-0-:-0-:-0-:-
Annie L. Price
432 Scranton Life Building
Stenographic and Typewriting Services
-:-0-:-0-:-0-:-0-:-0-:-0-:-

HARPER METHOD

Shampooing, Facials, Manicuring, Permanent Waving and Cosmetics.
Mrs. Lauretta Baumgardner
501 DIME BANK BLDG.
Tel. 4-3136

H. A. Riefenberg
Plumbing, Tinning and Steam Heating
621 LINDEN STREET 5886

SEWICKLEY

BOREM'S HARDWARE
"Across from the Theatre"
PITTSBURGH Paints Products
Varnish Enamels Lacquers Brushes

JONES DELICATESSEN SAUSAGE
"The best place to market after all"
Campney's Grocery

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY

Sherry's RESTAURANT
MARKET at 69TH ST.
In addition to our regular 65c and 75c Dinners we will serve a SPECIAL 50c DINNER from Monday to Friday inclusive.

Bell Phone Boulevard 197
Gerber's Shoe Service
69th Street Theatre Building
Rear of Theatre
Shoes Called For and Delivered

JAMES A. MACMULLEN
General Insurance
Phone Boulevard 1293-J
30 Harwood Drive

W. S. BOOND
Barber
6820 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa.

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
SELECT MEATS
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Canned Goods
DREXEL HILL, PENNSYLVANIA
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

ROTH'S
Groceries and Delicatessen
4212 Woodland Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pa.
Prompt Delivery Clearbrook 477
We pass your door daily.

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
All Family Laundry Services
Including Damp Wash
Stewart Ave. at Hueston Road
West Philadelphia and Suburban Collection and Delivery

WILKINSBURG

EUROPEAN PET SHOP
33 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
BIRDS—FISH—SUPPLIES
Birds Boarded and Shampooed
710 SOUTH AVENUE Penhurst 6538

CHARLIE PLIES
Cleaners and Dyers
735 REBECCA AVE. Penhurst 7310
FORMERLY WITH SER-VUS CO.

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA

C. W. DIETZ
14-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

CHICAGO, 10 WEST ELM
Block Lake Shore Drive; new 30-story building unfurnished (carpeted floors); 10 minutes loop; 2-5 rooms from $60 upwards; also penthouse studio (will furnish).

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

"CUDDLY" boy or girl doll, handmade of colorful yarn; a delightful playtime or slumber toy; postpaid $1. MRS. ANDERSON, 1920 Chas. St., Rockford, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

TACOMA, WASH.—Here is your opportunity to buy good homes at very low prices. We are settling an estate of 20 houses, 4 to 7 rooms, from 2 to 5 lots; one 2-acre home, fine garden soil; all in Tacoma; also one 2-acre tract at Pacific City; $1200 to $3500, easy terms. G. H. PALLIES, Executor, 5230 So. M St.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 300 4th Ave., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED

DETROIT—Refined German-American couple, wife excellent cook and baker, general manager; man experienced butler; private family; can go anywhere; best references. Box S-106, office 3-101 General Motors Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, 1926 Ames graduate, experienced in all phases of farming, especially dairying and institutional farm management, desires opportunity to be of service anywhere. Box S-5, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SOLOISTS WANTED

A SOLOIST who is a Christian Scientist. Address MUSIC COMMITTEE, 2129 Scothwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

CARE FOR CHILDREN

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Experienced governess, able to drive car. Address B., 1 Hudson St. Tel. Os. 8177.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
NEWARK, N. J.—Refined colored help, male and female, references furnished. 21 Marshall St. Ma. 2-4115.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 0030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ROYAL DOULTON gold dinner set; value $950; sell at sacrifice. Telephone evenings, Aspinwall 1260 (Brookline, Mass.).

FUEL

CAMBRIDGE COKE $10 Per Ton
Local Deliveries
CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT CO.—Porter 2600

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Mahogany colonial dining room suite, 10 pieces, round table, good condition, reasonable. Tel. Germantown 0839, Philadelphia.

FURRIERS

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT working housekeeper for all housework, for elderly lady. Christian Scientist preferred; state experience, references; $30 monthly and good home. Write Box H-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 515 Linden Ave., York, Pa. Tel. 59383.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON PFOUNDSTONE, Jr., Realtor 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Time available in attractive, well-established practitioner's office in Little Bldg. L-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

The NORUMBEGA
123 S. North Carolina Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Refined home, excellent table, private baths; open all year; opp. Christian Science church.

PRINTING

FINE job printing by conscientious craftsmen. May we estimate? HANCOCK PRESS, 80 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 1165.

REAL ESTATE

LOUISE F. ESSIG
Suburban Real Estate
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
202 Renshaw Ave. East Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 3-5056

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Introduce to your friends, neighbors, Dijon, a natural aid to beauty; unsurpassed in quality, value; beautifully packaged; sells easily; builds permanent income through repeats; commission basis; write for liberal offer to representatives. DIJON LABORATORIES, 342 Madison Ave., Dept. A-3, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large room, sun all day; 2 blocks from Christian Science church; elevator, modern conveniences; rent reduced. Tel. Comm. 3181.

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, MASS., 100 Gainsboro St.—Desirable, quiet, side room off street; good location. COM. 8687.

BOSTON—Attractive 2-room suite, kitchenette, bath; also single, double rooms; 10 minutes from church. MRS. BUSHMAN. Ken. 0203.

BOSTON, 11 Marlboro St., MRS. LINCOLN—One room in quiet, well-furnished duplex apartment; elevator; references requested. Kenmore 9134.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Attractively furnished rooms in private home; congenial atmosphere; convenient to D. L. & W. and Newark. Or. 3-4892.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Comfortable outside room in apartment with adult family; reasonable; convenient to D. L. & W. Tel. Or. 4-2788.

NEW YORK CITY, 526 West 143rd St.—Large room, southern exposure, running water; private house. BAILEY.

NEW YORK CITY, 99th (Riverside)—Attractive single, private bath; double, twin beds, running water; homelike. Riverside 9-7255.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman wishes small room, vicinity of Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Christian Scientist preferred. 194 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. MISS M. SMITH.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COSMETICS — High grade cosmetic house desires the services of a few attractive, well educated young women, full or part time work, liberal commission, for New Jersey, North of Trenton, Long Island, Staten Island, Metropolitan Area, Westchester. MARY LAWTON BOARDMAN 21 East 40th Street, New York City. Wickersham 2-7188.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BY YOUNG MAN who will accept any work; clerical experience; driver's license. L. H. GOLDTHWAITE, 43 Judson St., East Hartford, Conn.

CARETAKER, married, first-class carpenter, plumbing, electric work; drive car; do anything, go anywhere. Write Box H-55, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR—Young, married, 8 years' experience; excellent and careful driver; references. IRVING COOKSON, 1010 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Ken. 3316.

HARVARD graduate, B.S. degree, industrial chemistry, desires position. JUSTIN L. REX, 204 Washington Avenue, Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 0547-M.

MAN, professional, any remunerative work; executive ability; handy in store; practical, capable; Christian Scientists preferred. CURRIE, 56 Hazel Court, Brooklyn, N. Y. She. 3-0715-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED dressmaker wants position as seamstress in private family; go anywhere. K-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED infant's nurse or nursery governess wishes position anywhere. 430 W. 55th St. (Box 1106.) N. Y. C. Tel. Columbus 5-7760.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable woman desires work by the day or week; accustomed to children. MRS. WEIGHT, 82 Whitfield St., Dorchester, Mass.

WOMAN with 7-year-old daughter desires position, housekeeper, excellent cook, take entire charge. F., 1315 Champlost Ave., Philadelphia.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH lessons, adults, children, $1.00. MLLE. HUGUENIN, native teacher. Phone between 12 and 2, Watkins 9-0677 (N. Y. C.).

TYPEWRITERS

ALL makes typewriters, large and portable, $15 to $65; rental $3 for 4 months; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 334 Boylston St., Boston. Commonwealth 8390.

TYPEWRITERS—All standard makes sold, rented and repaired. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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Biblical Episodes

Published Dec. 30

ANSWERS

1.

As they sat in a room.
A rushing wind came,
And the sign they awaited
Appeared as a flame.
(The Tongues of Fire on the day of Pentecost.)

2.

Twelve rods were selected
By Heaven's dictation,
Yet one underwent
The strange transmutation.
(The blossoming of Aaron's rod.)

3.

An instant outpouring
After two strokes were sounded,
Convinced the tired "children"
Their fears were ungrounded.
(Water from the rock—by Moses.)

4.

They called on the sleeper
From danger to save,
And rising from slumber
He stilled the wild wave.
(The disciples of the sea.)

5.

Three times in great frenzy
The weapon was thrown.
But it scathed not the friend
Unarmed and alone.
(King Saul and the javelin)

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Francis J. Sprague

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Milford, Conn., in 1857.

Following the inauguration of the first steam railroad in the United States in 1829, men's thoughts turned to the possibilities of street railways.

In 1833, the first street railway was put into operation in New York City. This had horse-drawn vehicles. Extension of city areas over a period of 40 years called for a motive power that would give speedier transportation. The endless cable was the next step. This was instituted in San Francisco in 1873. Mechanical complication in this system showed the need of some better method, and electricity was brought into the field.

The first electric line in the United States was an exhibit in 1882 by Van Depoele at the Chicago Industrial Exposition.

In 1888, Sprague, who had been associated with Edison as an expert, and who is called the "father of the street railway," put into operation at Richmond, Va., the first all equipped **electric street railway.**

In Lighter Vein

The Governor of Texas

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Though frenzied foes assail her,
He never shows dismay.

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Her tender spirit grieves,
But let them go to college,
Then see him roll his sleeves!

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Would hurl him on the shelf,
She bravely do their duty,
Regardless of themself.

The Klan may plot and bluster,
The Legislature blame,
But the Governor of Texas,
They gets there just the same.
—New York Times.

Discovering America

The name of Sir Walter Raleigh, once professor of English literature at Oxford and other universities, naturally recalls that of his great namesake, the Elizabethan navigator.

When Sir Walter came to the United States to lecture, the spokesman of the small deputation from the learned societies sponsoring his visit, inadvertently addressed the wrong man coming down the gangway.

"Good morning. Sir Walter Raleigh, I believe?"

"No, sir!" said the surprised one, as he hurried from what he supposed was an escaped "patient." "Christopher Columbus!"

One Who Knew

"The juvenile lead is great tonight."

"Yes, I doubt if she has done better acting in the last 20 years."

Nowadays

"I think I'd like a canary."
"Yes, madam."
"Do these canaries sing?"
"Yes, madam."
"Could I have an audition?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Come Play

By VIOLA ARMSTRONG

Nose and Toe Tag

THERE are so many tag games in our bag waiting so eagerly to come out and play with our boys and girls, but because tag games aren't usually very good games to play indoors we have been saving them for the warm spring days when we play out of doors most of the time and do not need more quiet indoor games to amuse us.

However, today we happened across this tag game, and it is really quite nice to play in the house because we need not run about.

Let's all stand in a circle. Jimmy and Paul can both be "It" and they will stand in the center of our circle.

Now the game is really a very simple one. We all stand still in our place until Jimmy or Paul comes over to tag us and then the only way we can save ourselves from being tagged is to hold our nose with one hand and our toe with the other. If we can reach our nose and our toe quickly enough—that is, before they tag us, they must try to tag someone else, but if we are too slow and can't find our nose and toe or fail to keep our balance and have to let go of our toe they can tag us and then we have to take their place in the center and be "It."

Let's begin to play. You will need to be very watchful or they will pretend they are going to tag someone else and then turn quickly and tag you when you are not on your guard, because we do not stand with our nose in one hand and our toe in the other all the time. We are only allowed to take this position when we are going to be tagged.

All ready! Look at Virginia! She got excited when Paul went to tag her and she grabbed her nose with both hands and didn't think one thing about her toe—so she couldn't save herself from being tagged and she has to take Paul's place and be "It" while Paul takes her place.

Jimmy tried to tag Elizabeth but she was so quick she got hold of her nose with her left hand and her toe with her right before he reached her, so he is still "It."

Now he is tagging Joan. She has never played such a queer game before and she grabbed her nose and toe all right but she isn't used to standing on one foot so long and Jimmy stood right there in front of her until she lost her balance and had to put both feet on the floor. Then Jimmy tagged her and made her take his place.

This game is great fun in the house or out of doors—for a very large group or for only a few. However, it is not a game one enjoys for a very long time. It is best to play it for five or ten minutes and then change to another game.

When we play Nose and Toe Tag with very large groups we have more take "It" at the same time—the larger the group the more are "It." This makes the game more exciting.

Remember to send us your names and the city where you live if you wish to have us plan a party for you.

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

GREAT armaments are maintained at incredible expense, and nations insist, as Ruskin said, that it is good policy to purchase terror of one another at the cost of hundreds of millions every year. . . . A peace which depends upon fear is nothing but a suppressed war.
—HENRY VAN DYKE

The Adventures of Mr. Scroggins

Squiffletree Evens It Up

Reported by George L. Moore for The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. SCROGGINS bustled into the dining room from the kitchen for the ninth time. She looked at the marigold in the green vase in the center of the table and smiled with satisfaction. She looked at the green dishes, set out neatly, and at the snowy cloth with the green border, and folded her hands under her apron with some more satisfaction. Scroggins, her husband, stole to her side. He too had been shuttling back and forth between kitchen and dining room.

"All ready?" he said.

"All ready," said Mrs. Scroggins. "I think the dear Squiffletrees will enjoy it."

"I know they'll enjoy it," said Mr. Scroggins.

They went back into the kitchen, peered into pots and looked under lids of kettles. Scroggins hummed a tune and looked at the clock. Mrs. Scroggins bustled at the stove and looked at the clock.

"They're late," she said.

"Hurrumph," hurrumphed her husband.

Back and forth between kitchen and dining room wandered the venerable squirrel and his wife, waiting, eyes on the clock, ears on the front door. Minutes went by, lots of minutes. And no Squiffletrees scuffled on the piazza.

"You're sure you asked them? said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Not 'them,' 'him,'" said Mr. Scroggins.

Mrs. Scroggins lifted her hands in dismay. "You asked Squiffitree?"

"Of course," said her husband.

"But he never remembers anything," said Mrs. Scroggins. "Don't you remember he forgot where he hid the winter's nuts!"

Scroggins patted his wife on the shoulder. "I'll go after them," he said. Out he went, tippeted, hatted, coated, and caned—and his wife's anxiety faded from her face as the hurry of his anxious footsteps sounded in the night.

"The Squiffs Are Looking for a Supper," Said Fib.

Scroggins first went to the Squiffletree home. There was not a Squiff there, nor any light. He swung his cane with determination and braced his shoulders. "I'll find them if it takes all night," he said. Then, remembering the hot dishes on the kitchen stove he added, "but I hope it doesn't."

Off he dashed to the foot of the big linden where lives his nephew Osmun. He explained to Osmun what had happened. "Why they all were here," said Osmun, "seven or eight or nine of them anyway, just a few minutes ago. And Squiffletree asked me if I'd invited them to supper. I said I wished I had but really I didn't have enough food for all of them."

"Which way did they go?" said Scroggins tapping with his cane. Osmun said he thought they went toward the great English elm. So off to the great English elm hurried Scroggins. Dwellers there told him the same story. The Squiffs had come trooping. Squiff, the father and leader, had asked if anyone had invited them to dinner. No one had. Scroggins tilted back his high hat and hurrumphed.

A whir of wings sounded. Fib nearly tumbled head over heels as he came to a landing beside his old friend.

"The Squiffs are looking for a supper," said Fib. "I know where they are. Do you know where the supper is?"

Scroggins seized Fib's wing. "Hurry me to them," he said. In a twinkling Fib, Scroggins and Squiffletrees were all talking together, everyone explaining, everyone laughing and smiling, and Scroggins assuring Father Squiffletree that it really was nicer to have to hunt up guests than to have them come before everything was ready.

So in a procession, including Fib and also Florrie, who somehow became mixed up with the company, they all trooped to the Scroggins home, and Mrs. Scroggins was delighted to see them.

"You're just in time," she said. Which pleased Mr. Squiffletree immensely and made him chuckle and squeak with delight.

"I'll tell you what to do, Mrs. Scroggins," he said. The next time you have us to supper, you forget to ask us. And that'll make us even." Everyone laughed and laughed at this suggestion which was remarkable, coming from Squiffletree.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Technocracy (G. S. H., who requests a definition of this word)—Perhaps the readers of this column would like to sharpen their wits on this word. The Feature Editor will gladly publish the best definitions, but they must not exceed 25 words (the shorter the better). They need not be too serious.

Seeth, saith (several inquiries)—The first is two syllables, *see'-eth*; the second is one, *seth*.

Sacrifice (Mrs. N. S.)—As a noun, preferably *-fice;* as a verb, preferably *-fize*.

Suppositional (Mrs. E. C.) — *Suppo-zish'-un-al* (first *u* as in *up*, *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *it*, second *u* as in *circus*, *a* as in *account*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Contemned (Mrs. E. C., who cites the use of this word in Psalms 15: 4) —"Contemn" is still in current use in the sense of "to view or treat with contempt; to reject with disdain." The past participle is pronounced *kon-temd'* (*o* as in *connect*, *e* as in *end*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

For the Scrapbook

Dutch Wisdom

With the good we become good.
Who would regard all things complacently must wink at a great many.
Young twigs may be bent, but not trees.
Stretch your legs according to your coverlet.
Ride on, but look before you.
He that would jest must take a jest, else to let it alone were best.
He who would make a golden door must add a nail to it daily.
Where there is no good within, no good comes out.
A plow that worketh shines.
After the land's manner is mannerly.
Promises make debts and debts make promises.
When two quarrel, both are in the wrong.
The richest man, whatever his lot, is he who's content with what he's got.

What They Say

The Best of All

"We have tried every known thrill—let's see how interesting simplicity is."—*Roy L. Smith.*

Mind

"The universe begins to look more like a great thought than like a great machine."—*Sir James Jeans.*

A Smile

"A smile is not necessarily a facial expression; it is primarily a mindful expression."—*Bertram Weill.*

Self-Made?

"Let the 'self-made man' of our day ponder this saying of that meek man of old: 'I can of mine own self do nothing.'"—*Emma L. Trazler,*

For Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

THE women inmates of the county jail were complaining to the matron that they had nothing to do.

"I'm here with you," returned the matron.

"Yes, but you can come and go as you please," they answered.

"No, I can't," she returned. "I have to stay here all day. Then when I'm through I must go home and get dinner. No one comes and goes as he pleases in this world."

That was something for the women to think about. The matron was thinking, too, her heart filling with compassion for the women.

"Girls, I have an idea!" she said brightly. But, no, she would not tell them until the plan could be developed.

Two mornings later the women turned expectantly toward the motherly little matron. They seemed to her like so many children that needed nothing so much as they needed mother love. She told them that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had promised to assist in furnishing materials, and the inmates were to dress dolls for the children of a county institution!

Now, in their joy, the women were more like children than ever. Dolls were never dressed more daintily. One colored woman made an exquisite evening ensemble for a dainty blonde doll. The only trouble was that the work was accomplished so quickly and the women were asking for more.

This was the beginning. The matron went before other women's clubs and told the need at the county jail for work and the need at other county institutions for garments, dresses, and nightgowns for babies and mothers. A storekeeper heard of the work and gave cloth at cost. A sewing machine company gave a sewing machine and repaired the old one at the jail.

Sewing at the county jail became a regular daily event and the happiest part of the day. The conversation was lifted above the sordid as the women worked on the little garments. One day they discussed the purity of the little ones who were to wear the garments and they decided that babies coming into the world should not be greeted with the smell of tobacco in the garments they were wrapped in.

From that time there has never been any smoking in the room where the sewing is done. The women made the rule themselves and enforce it themselves. Everything connected with the garments they make is kept clean and pure.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 96

Operas

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty
What is your score?

1.

When newly wed bride
And lost lover met,
The climax was reached
With brilliant sextette.

2.

In this opera airy
With melody ringing,
Not the least is the music
Of Buttercup's singing.

3.

Two glorious numbers
Its beauty proclaim:
The powerful quartette,
The air "Dearest Name."

4.

Fantastic the tales
Of the raconteur droll,
And the rapturous lilt
Of the sweet barcarolle

5.

The chorus of gypsies,
The fond troubadour,
And the princess he loves,
Sing the songs we adore.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 96."

Brevities

Richmond News-Leader: Maybe nations are different, but the grocer doesn't wait patiently if you can afford a swell new shotgun.

Los Angeles Times: And to think that people feel sorry for remote mountaineers who don't know what is going on in the world.

Humorist: A futurist artist recently offered one of his paintings to a grocer to whom he owed three shillings. The balance, of course, to be paid later

Milwaukee Leader: Another innovation needed to make a sales tax successful is sales.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

To Inflate or Not to Inflate?

THE lower goes the price level, or the longer it stays down, the more insistent grow the demands for monetary inflation. The United States Senate has just seen a stormy session in which Senator Burton K. Wheeler's plea for remonetization of silver rode to defeat and the proposal to frankly devalue the dollar in terms of gold came in for extended debate between Senator Tom Connally and the financially orthodox Senator Carter Glass.

Behind the official debate lies the grim background of rural communities rising to halt farm foreclosures by quiet or not so quiet intimidation. The difficulties of debtors are exemplified, moreover, in the reply in court of a mortgage debtor in White Plains, N. Y., who asserts that an obligation of $8500 he contracted in 1929 has been increased in effect to more than $13,000 by the change in the buying power of money. In this is laid the moral basis of the case for inflation, it being assumed—though this is the central uncertainty of the scheme—that a multiplication of money would revive prices and so make debts more easy to pay.

The proposals for inflation take various forms. One method consists essentially of printing more currency merely against the present gold reserve. This currency might be used either to cover a continuing deficit in the budget or to construct public works or both. Dollars probably would become cheaper because of their plentifulness, but this would not follow if public fright chilled them into inactivity. There is always great danger that such inflation will get out of control. When this occurs, the currency is cheapened simply by the inability of the Government to redeem it at face value.

A second and more straightforward manner of inflation is the proposal which would have the Government decree that henceforward a dollar shall consist not of 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, but of, say, 20.6 grains—corresponding to about 80 cents in present value. This is an outgrowth, no doubt, of proposals of Prof. Irving Fisher some years ago to adjust the conversion ratio of the dollar to changes in the general price level.

On this basis, according to the theory of the inflationists, the price of wheat, for example, would tend to rise from 47 cents to 59 cents and it would take correspondingly fewer bushels to pay a $1000 debt, all because the $1000 then would represent 20 per cent less gold.

But that is not all of the story. A wage earner buying flour would find, if the theory holds good, that the dollars in his pay envelope had then 20 per cent less purchasing power—in effect his real wages would be reduced by that much. The same reduction, moreover, would apply to every dollar held by depositors in savings accounts or owed to investors on bonds or insurance policies. Inflationists believe that wage earners would be more than compensated by fuller employment resulting from a pick-up in business due to eased debts and stimulated buying. And as for the savings account depositors and bondholders, no injustice would be done to most of these since the depreciated dollars would buy just as much as would the dollars deposited or invested before 1930.

There is little question that a tremendous readjustment of debts must take place in the United States. Justice demands it. And business necessity is compelling it. Such adjustment, in fact, already is taking place by the relentless processes of deflation, wiping out equities by foreclosure or bankruptcy and writing off accounts as uncollectible.

But a better method is needed if an encouraging basis is to be laid for business recovery. One remedy is offered in President Hoover's recommendation to authorize compromise agreements between businesses and 70 per cent of their creditors in place of expensive bankruptcy proceedings. Congress is surveying a number of bills to find a way of reducing the load on farm mortgages, and the Home Loan Banks, however slowly, are working to relieve the home mortgage situation.

Interest rates almost surely must come down all along the line if business is to give any employment to the waiting plethora of idle capital, but there is no criterion for the scaling down of principal even where creditors would prefer that to foreclosure.

The issue thus is whether debt adjustment shall be made along the traditional lines which consist mainly of individual agreements between debtors and creditors or whether it shall be dictated along uniform lines of percentage by a purposeful depreciation of the dollar in the behalf of debtors. The existing mode is rather hit-or-miss and often puts a premium on selfishness, yet it has the advantages of being very adaptable to individual cases and of being familiar in its workings.

The depreciation or inflation method has this to commend it, that it would carry the readjustment all the way through the money system, from farmer to banker and on to the depositor, and would tend to make the same readjustment for one debtor as for another, except for a complication in connection with the issues of bonds which are made expressly payable in gold. In addition the expectation of higher prices would be pretty sure to encourage buying which would contribute to business activity.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake, even if devaluation of the dollar were adopted, to look upon it as a panacea. For one thing, inflation in America could exert no more than a minor effect on maladjustments in world prices and international finance. It would make war debts somewhat easier to pay but probably not enough easier to solve that vexing question or such questions as trade barriers or gold distribution.

Altogether, the main point to be drawn from the currency agitation is that an equitable adjustment of debt burdens in keeping with the changed purchasing power of money is imperative. If inflation to this end is to be avoided, then the more conservatively liberal method of compromise and coöperation between debtor and creditor must be adopted.

A State-Federal Mediator

THE plan to hold a national conference of state legislators to work out something in the way of a gentlemen's agreement as to what taxes the Federal Government will levy and what the states will levy, carries deeper significance than that which attaches to "just another conference." For if the American Legislators' Association is successful in developing the kind of project it has outlined, it may give to the United States a new agency which appears to be sorely needed. That is, an agency which can act as a go-between on all matters where state and federal activities conflict or duplicate each other.

At the outset the purpose of the association, however, is to develop a formula on which all the states can agree, as to who shall tax which, and how much, and then to mediate with the federal government for the adoption of this formula as a federal as well as state tax policy. To do this the association proposes that the First Interstate Conference of Legislators, to be held at Washington February 3, authorize a standing committee to study the problem of double taxation and then negotiate with a corresponding committee of Congress.

Here, then, is where the plan begins, but here it does not end. In a brochure outlining its ambitious undertaking, the association points out that the field of taxation is not the only domain in which the Federal Government and the state governments are duplicating functions. This larger subject is not directly involved in the problem of double taxation, it is admitted, but indirectly the problems are very closely related to each other. What about the gasoline tax and highway building and maintenance? "One cannot discuss the proper division of gasoline taxes between the state governments and the Federal Government without discussing respective functions of those governments with regard to the construction and maintenance of highways," the association says:

> If we develop effective negotiations between the nation and the states in the field of taxation, it will inevitably lead to further negotiations concerning other overlapping functions. For the tax field is not the only one in which governmental expenditures of many millions of dollars can be saved if state and federal duplications can be eliminated.
>
> The progress of transportation and communication, coupled with our changing habits of government, have rendered the plan of our government fundamentally defective, because it does not provide for adequate coördination of state and nation.

If the American Legislators' Association, which has been launched so auspiciously under the direction of Mr. Henry W. Toll, former state senator of Colorado, succeeds in its primary objective of reducing tax duplication, that indeed will be a feather in its cap. But if it can develop this new agency into a permanent instrumentality for furthering state and federal negotiation of important policies, that will be a whole crown.

For and Against Peace Pacts

WHENEVER a diplomatic difficulty presents itself, it is suggested that the nations should once more pledge themselves not to go to war with each other. It is becoming no easy task to keep track of these solemn promises. When Germany is asked to return to the Disarmament Conference, it is again laid down that war is definitely ruled out. There has been universal acceptance of the Kellogg pact which renounces war as an instrument of national policy. Under the Covenant of the League of Nations the resort to war is virtually banned.

Yet, all these pacts which have been signed, are being signed, and will be signed, seem to fail to convince governments and peoples that war has been abolished. In some quarters there is an insistent cry for security. It is useless to make the logical reply that, if these pacts mean anything, security has been attained. For no country behaves as if it were satisfied that the reign of perpetual peace has begun. Each country is vigilant and maintains its army, and navy, and air forces at the highest possible levels. It asks for more security, and when another pact is proposed it is willing to sign it only on condition that such a pact is not taken as a substitute for security—whatever that may be.

No wonder then that skeptics mock at peace pacts. One peace pact, they say, would be better than twenty; for one would perhaps indicate that the pledge is taken seriously, while twenty seem to indicate recurrent doubts. What purpose is served by signing a pact if there is instantly a demand for another pact, which in its turn will have to be reinforced by yet another?

That is indeed the case against these peace pacts; and it would be foolish to deny its validity. Obviously, if it is necessary to repeat such pacts, they cannot be taken at their full face value. They are a sort of diplomatic inflation of the currency; the greater the number in existence, the lower their value. The skeptic's argument must be acknowledged—as far as it goes.

But it does not go far enough. Let it be admitted that the ideal would have been one pact, so sincerely signed, and so completely trusted, that its repetition in any form would be a foolish superfluity. That ideal has not, unfortunately, been reached. Yet the very persistence of this desire to exchange pledges of peace is a proof that something has changed in the mentality of the nations. If they have not put aside their distrust, they still seek the means of discarding it. It may be true that previous pacts have not established full confidence; but they are not therefore prepared, as is the skeptic, to abandon the attempt. Their objective remains the establishment of full confidence.

If the peace pacts were worth nothing, they would be allowed to fall to the ground. But the nations will not assent to that conclusion. Though they are unsatisfied, they persevere in their quest for satisfaction.

Their unabated determination would in itself be an excellent sign. There is, however, much more: the practical effect of these efforts to strengthen the pacts is, in fact, the strengthening of the condemnation of war. Say, if you like, that a particular pact is weakened by the necessity of repeating it; but add that the repetition of the idea that war is a crime must have a cumulative effect.

If the world goes on saying that war must be eliminated, if it never ceases to denounce war, then, even though countries are still suspicious of their neighbors, war will become less and less possible. An anti-war mentality is being created, which sooner or later will be transformed into a positive peace mentality. No nation which has persistently made its affirmation can easily escape from the consequences. It realizes that world opinion would hold it guilty; and it would itself be conscious of guilt. It knows that its neighbor will be equally constrained by its own declaration and by the declarations of the world.

Thus the criticism that there are too many peace pacts is, after all, one-sided. They are not really redundant, nor are they final. They are means to an end, and that end is the destruction of the war mentality and the development of the peace mentality.

Mexico Plows On

MEXICO is a nation which has suffered more than she has deserved from the "man-bite-dog" kind of news. Today many items reporting constructive and progressive steps tend to displace the sensational dispatches which generally described revolutions past, present or future, military pronouncements and manifestos and the activities of generals with "plans" for the redemption of the nation.

The Mexican army figures again in the recent news from the nation south of the Rio Grande but in a manner that makes the news welcome. One of the largest concentration camps of Mexico is to be turned into farms, and its several thousand acres are to be parceled out to agriculturists. Furthermore it is reported that in pursuance of his policy to carry out the agrarian program of the revolution President Rodriguez has called upon the army to assist in realizing this program. Army engineers are to survey the lands, pensioned or retired generals are to supervise their distribution and troops are to be used, if necessary, to see that the lands are actually parceled out. It will be recalled also that last summer Ex-President Ortiz Rubio called upon the Mexican officers and soldiers to give examples of temperance.

In other respects it is evident that Mexico is steadying down to a program of economies and hard work. The Government is giving close attention to the national budget, to new sources of revenue, and to reforms of administration which will increase the efficiency of government and at the same time lessen its costs.

Plans to federalize and to control power companies have been proposed. Gold is being sought not only to increase the reserves but to afford greater employment. Government bureaus have been consolidated and a new Ministry of National Economics has been established. This Ministry replaces those of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Furthermore the President has announced that no salary increases will be forthcoming because the condition of the Treasury does not allow further expenditures.

And so Mexico plows on.

Can-Opening the Ballot Box

DID the can opener open the way to woman's suffrage? This is a question that is open to serious debate. An eminent authority, reviewing the influence of machinery upon social trends, says it did. The nays now have the floor.

The can opener unquestionably is an international figure. It has wielded a mighty influence in the culinary affairs of the world. Born of the necessity of obtaining some form of cultured entrance into the crude tins which originally encompassed products of the farm, the can opener has passed through various refining stages from a hammer and cold chisel to the elaborate instruments which today so deftly open the way to a plate of corned-beef hash.

What part did the can opener play in gaining suffrage for women? It did not pry open a resisting Congress nor find its way into the well-soldered lids which state legislatures had raised against the vote for women. Nor did suffrage leaders go about the country demanding the vote at the point of a can opener. However close a relationship it may be held the can opener bears to women's suffrage, it is certain that it never was the adopted weapon of even the most militant branches of the party.

The can opener undoubtedly opened the can that opened the way to more leisure for women. But long before the can opener and the tin can formed a partnership to perpetuate the Boston baked bean, the women of the United States had laid the foundations of their future triumph. Not to the can opener alone must be sung the praises of woman's advance, but the woman who has been freed from many arduous and time-consuming tasks by this small implement would be the last to deny it credit for helping her to keep abreast of the times.

Editorial Notes

The United States Post Office issues a fraud order against swindlers who sell shares in the mythical treasure of Sir Francis Drake. That treasure might well go to free the ancient Spanish prisoner who presumably still languishes in irons—or more likely has had to give up his apartment on the Riviera—because one fraud order after another has halted the steady flow of funds gullible Americans were sending to him.

A church bell cast by Paul Revere's son in 1823 is to be sold at auction in New York, but it probably will not be the first time it has been under the hammer.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Technocracy Under New Auspices—Advertising Liquor on the Air

WHATEVER there may be of value in the research of the so-called technocratic group, and in the conclusions based upon the fruits of that research, will not be affected or obscured by the abrupt dissolution of the organization as it has been constituted. It has been apparent for some time past that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was somewhat restive under the ballyhoo with which the conclusions of these investigators had been put forth. The relations existing between Columbia College and the chief of the technocrats, Mr. Howard Scott, have now been abruptly severed.

Certain of the investigators, headed by Professor Rautenstrauch, will continue the work under the auspices of Columbia, but it is to be noted that they are not the ones from whom emanated the statements which I described in this column on December 19 as being akin to the outgivings of the ouija board. It is indeed rather in the line of prophecy than in their reports of the fruits of actual investigation that the formal statements of technocracy have erred. True researchers as a rule do not engage in prophecy. It is improbable that those who are going to continue this inquiry will cling to the prediction of 25,000,000 out of employment two years from now, and four out of five of the people of the United States ultimately displaced by machines.

To attempt to implant this idea in the minds of a people already sorely depressed by unhappy economic circumstances was almost criminal. And the cheerful prophecy that if the remedies proposed by technocracy were put into effect—said remedies not being defined—the ultimate economic state of the nation would be sixteen hours' work a week for all and an income equivalent to $20,000 a year for each, could only intensify discontent with existing conditions.

Except for these needless predictions, there is much in the so-called technocratic inquiry that is of value. Many of the conclusions announced are not altogether new. Everyone knows that machine production at least temporarily causes widespread unemployment. As yet there are no specific figures to determine whether this unemployment will or will not be merely temporary. Everybody knows that mass production has resulted in outrunning the purchasing power of the people. An intelligent and helpful inquiry will determine how the power of consumption can be made to keep pace with production. When that is determined, be sure that no vested interests nor any superstitious regard for the status quo will prevent the American people from adopting it.

It is fortunate indeed that those who are engaged in the research work to which the name of technocracy has been applied will continue that labor. It is perhaps even more fortunate that a check has been put upon those who have sought to sensationalize what should be a coldly scientific study of economic conditions and possibilities.

* * *

It seems possible that the gross impropriety of advertising liquors over the radio may become an acute issue even before any amendment of the existing prohibition law. Just at present the Columbia Broadcasting Service is under fire for having broadcast an interview with a French manufacturer of champagne, which was so obviously an appeal for the overthrow of the prohibition policy in the United States on the part of the speaker, and so clearly a bid on the part of the broadcasting officials for liquor advertising, when, and if, intoxicating beverages are legalized in the United States, that it has aroused nation-wide criticism. Many heads of families protested vigorously against bringing into the home an argument for the resumption of wine drinking in the United States. Should the Eighteenth Amendment be repealed, which more and more I am beginning to believe is unlikely, or should the proposed modification in behalf of light wines and beer become effective, this question of advertising intoxicating drinks will become exceedingly acute. Such advertising would be offensive and harmful enough in newspapers. The proposition is made in Congress, and will be vigorously pushed, to check it there by means of a heavy tax upon such advertisements. Whether this same method of correction would apply to radio advertising is possibly not so clear. But unquestionably some method will be devised to prevent arguments intended to increase the sale and use of intoxicating liquors from being carried into the household, and laid before young people in the most tempting and convincing form by advertisers operating over broadcasting services. A clergyman in Lincoln, Neb., writes: "Nebraska law prevents newspapers here from carrying liquor ads., etc., but the radio can get away with murder." I don't quite believe the latter part of this statement will prove true if public sentiment is organized early and effectively to protest against so criminal a misuse of the air.

Books of Current Interest

An Introduction to a Little-Known Country

Meet Bulgaria, by R. H. Markham. Published by the author. Sofia, Bulgaria.

MR. MARKHAM, who has been the correspondent in the Balkans, with headquarters in Bulgaria, for The Christian Science Monitor for some eight years past, has written a most fascinating book concerning a little known people. Off the beaten track of tourist travel, although indeed the Express de Luxe from Paris to Constantinople passes through Sofia, Bulgaria is little known to the tourist. About the size of the State of Ohio, it had at its last census a population of 5,766,000. Essentially a peasants' country, virtually destitute of manufactures other than home handicrafts, it has, nevertheless, two considerable cities, Sofia, the capital, which has about 230,000 inhabitants, and Philippopolis, with a population approximating 100,000. But in the main its population is agrarian.

It was long under the domination of the Turks, and later of the Greeks, both people who scorned agriculture, and who seized for themselves the professional and commercial activities of the country. As a result, for centuries the Bulgarians were virtually limited to agriculture as a means of earning a livelihood. They have, therefore, become rooted to the soil, loving it, enjoying that large measure of personal independence which comes from following a purely farming occupation, and desperately provincial, as would be natural with a population widely scattered over a country in which railroads are few, and the automobile has just begun to make its appearance.

I was in Bulgaria in 1926. Going there directly from Turkey it seemed to me to possess an atmosphere which was stimulating to one who looked for a people enjoying personal independence from the tyranny which characterizes Moslem countries, and possessing as part of their governmental organization the right to an education and to that form of personal betterment which we are inclined to think education alone can assure. Yet Mr. Markham points out that 100 years ago there was not a single first-class Bulgarian school in existence. In 1806 appeared the first printed book in the Bulgarian tongue. The first textbook appeared twenty years later.

There was no tradition of literature or of education. Curiously enough this country, lying geographically adjacent to Greece, was as destitute of any tradition of culture as the Greeks were rich in their inheritance of an unparalleled devotion to both literature and art. Yet in the comparatively few years which have since passed, an admirable system of public education has been developed, so that 90 per cent of the children of primary school age are actually in school, while the educational system will carry those who are willing to devote themselves to study through an excellent modern university. American friendliness, too, has established higher schools and technical schools in Bulgaria which are doing great work for the development of its people.

No one who traveled in Bulgaria even as briefly as did I can be blind to the fact that it is one of the backward states of the world. But if his eyes and his mind are open he would have been impressed by the tremendous endeavors that are being made to correct, by methods of both cultural and technical education, this backwardness and place Bulgaria on a par with some western nations.

Mr. Markham's book, which is the outcome of unusual opportunities for observation and an even more unusual attitude of sympathy and liking for the people of whom he writes, is a most important contribution to the literature concerning a little known land. It is interesting in style and substance, and lavishly illustrated with well selected pictures. Manufactured as it is in Sofia, it shows what the presses of that country are capable of accomplishing. Though not by any means a model of book making, its pictures are well printed, and its make-up workmanlike.

W. J. A.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Seeing War Debts Through Debtors' Eyes

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To get a clearer view of this debt question between England and the United States it is necessary to go back to the days before the United States entered into the World War. At that time the whole country was feverishly at work providing munitions of war to all the European belligerents. Meanwhile England was using her sea power to the utmost to prevent munitions from reaching the German antagonists of her allies, to the point even of coming within measurable distance of a deadly quarrel with the United States, who contested her right thus to interfere with the trade of a neutral state. But that war supplies should be cut off from the central states was a question not of money but of life or death to the allies. So the stoppage of American munitions went on, despite many notes to England sent by President Wilson, leaving the question of England's sea-power rights to be settled later on.

After a time, the credit of the European allies would not suffice for the munitions they needed to buy from the United States; their men were all fighting and their women were unable to supply their enormous demands for war supplies; neither could England help beyond what she was already doing.

But England's credit was still good, and so she supplied that to the United States for her allies as well as herself. And later on, when the United States itself decided to join forces with the allies against the Germans, the sale of munitions to the allies went briskly forward.

During these years of trade-credit with the United States the English without doubt made a great mistake; perhaps it was an unavoidable one; it was followed in a lesser degree by all the allies. The bulk of this credit was not for money but for goods manufactured in America, by Americans, at war prices. The munitions must be had whatever the cost, so the allies and England were perhaps compelled (at any rate, they promised) to pay these credits in American gold dollars.

England, being the first among America's debtors to make arrangements for meeting this huge monetary account against her, agreed to pay an interest on her debt (also in American gold dollars) considerably greater than the interest agreed upon by later bargaining between the United States and the various countries of Europe.

At the close of the war, England offered to forgo all her war debts from allies and Dominions, if the United States would join her in a similar action, in order that at least in this respect the world might start afresh with a clean slate.

America refused!

The monetary history of the following ten years can be summarized under two divisions:

1. The steady accumulation of gold in the United States from the flow of European payments into her coffers. Also another accumulation of gold in France from the payments made to her for reparations.

2. A growing depression in every other country in the world, until we have reached the present conditions, when even America and France (possessors, although they are, of almost the whole amount of gold at present developed in the world) have joined the world's hunger march amid its plenitude of provisions.

A year or two ago the United States announced that the next advice as to possible ways of stemming the rising tide of world depression must come from an agreement among the countries of Europe. Again, England led the way by the only road to recovery that she has always visualized, i. e., by the obliteration of old differences, antagonisms, and even of wars, by the same old plan of "a clean slate and a new start in life" for all concerned.

An agreement was thus made at Lausanne that reparation payments should be now abolished, and England would wipe out all debts owing to her from Europe and her Dominions. This plan was consented to by all the European countries, and no money has since been collected. But a proviso had to be added: that if America still refused her consent to join in this agreement, England would be obliged to reconsider her promise in the light of the debt she still owed to the United States as far as it concerned credit allowed for goods supplied to her allies and Dominions during the war. But at the same time she agreed that in no way should any payment be made to England beyond what England itself had to pay over to the United States.

The question now is: What will be done by the United States in regard to the necessary proviso made by England to the agreement entered into by the European countries concerned in the great war?

A. NEWALL.

Portland, Ore.